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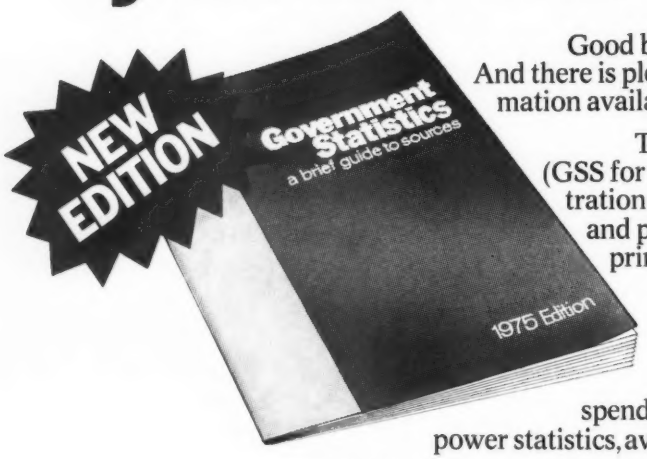

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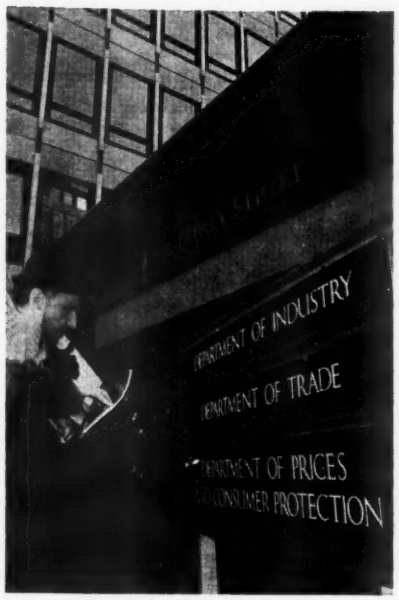
Trade and Industry

7 March 1975

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection



Not sure of the right person or section to contact with your question or problem? This issue (centre) contains a 20-page supplement designed to help you find your way to the appropriate division of the three Government Departments served by *Trade and Industry* – Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection. In addition to giving the various headquarters divisions of the Departments, the Guide contains the addresses of regional and district offices, and a list of associated organisations.

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Home News

Minister promises early action on waste paper policy

The Advisory Group on Waste Paper Recycling hopes to put forward firm proposals this spring which, if accepted, will be implemented by the Government with utmost urgency. This was made clear by Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry, in London on 3 March when addressing the annual dinner of the British Waste Paper Association.

Mr. Meacher said it was inevitable that a new departure of this nature would take time to establish and although he thought it right that we should place emphasis on the long-term future of the industry he was very well aware of the immediate problems now facing it.

'The possible duration of the current depressed level of activity in the paper and boardmaking industry is a matter upon which even the experts disagree. Nevertheless, in the meantime I would certainly be prepared to consider sympathetically any proposals for an interim scheme to maintain the waste paper collection chain which would meet the requirements of the existing Industry Act provisions. I must emphasise, however, that although we place the greatest importance on waste paper collection and usage, the Government's powers to assist are limited by current legislation.'

The Minister said that, as co-chairman of the Waste Management Advisory Council, which was set up by the Government last December, he was concerned with all aspects of the recycling and re-use of waste materials. The Council was currently formulating its programme of work and would be setting up special working parties to examine a wide range of materials and products.

The Advisory Group on Waste Paper Recycling was only part of a growing national effort in a wider field. 'Nevertheless,' said Mr. Meacher, 'I do look upon waste paper as a key area for a major advance in the field of waste recycling. It was because of the importance the Government attached to waste paper that the Advisory Group was set up even before the formation of the Waste Management Advisory Council itself.' The Advisory Group would remain the central focus for an early advance in this important new area of Government policy – a policy which both the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had favourably commended as playing an important role in the future of the country.

Mr. Meacher continued: 'When the Advisory Group began its work last summer there was a great scarcity of waste paper – indeed I was even asked to apply export controls! In a few short months we have all seen a complete and totally unexpected reversal and the situation today is a very different one.'

The fact that the Advisory Group had not been able to produce a solution to the cyclical fluctuations problem of the industry in the past six months did not, however, mean that no progress had been made. On the contrary, a lot of fundamentally necessary work had been going on and he was confident that the Group would be able to put forward proposals designed to overcome the worst extremes of the peaks and troughs and offer a more stable and predictable market to the benefit of all concerned.

'However, we have got to be absolutely sure of what we are doing before we step into the market,' said Mr. Meacher. 'A lasting solution will need all the facts and a well thought out set of proposals. Nothing else is worthwhile and no one would thank us for introducing a scheme in a hurry if this were to fall down when problems arose because of the unpredictable nature of the market. The fact finding trips that the Group has paid to Japan – where a central stocks scheme has been in operation for almost a year now – and the Netherlands have strongly reinforced my initial view that hastily devised schemes are not the answer when looking at the long-term future of the industry.

'I deeply regret that it is not possible to produce a fully-fledged scheme quickly. I think it is worth emphasising, however, that we are now considering something which is, in its own way, quite new and revolutionary. Previous Government policy has been to leave the waste paper market strictly alone and to rely on market forces for its operation. The present Government is the first ever to become deeply involved in the problems of the waste paper industry. We therefore have no guidelines to follow and we are having to feel our way – with the very willing help of all concerned – towards new methods of achieving a long-term sustained growth in collection and usage.'

On the question of the voluntary collectors, Mr. Meacher commented: 'I fully recognise that times are difficult – more difficult for the merchant perhaps, than for any other link in the chain of waste paper collection and use. I appreciate that you have been, are, and probably always will be the backbone of our collection system in the UK. Nevertheless, the system *is* a chain with each link dependent on the rest.

'I was, therefore, very heartened indeed to learn that the main mills and merchants have agreed to clear existing stocks from their regular voluntary collectors. While it is true that the collapse of the voluntary collection market does not lead to a loss of jobs and livelihood – as could be the case with merchants – we must not dismiss the contribution which can be made by the people up and down the country who collect for the sake of a charity or a good cause. They represent a down the country who collect for the sake of a valuable link in the chain which we will need even more in the future than we have in the past.'

Northern businessmen to follow up Mr. Wilson's trade deal with USSR

Prompted by the trade negotiations concluded during the Prime Minister's recent visit to Moscow, the North of England Development Council is to send a trade mission to the USSR. This was announced by Mr. Wilson on Monday when he opened 'the North by Design' exhibition, sponsored by the NEDC, which is being held at the Design Centre, London until 5 April.

'The Government have created a new political climate which was necessary to achieve the break-through,' said Mr. Wilson. 'We have provided for £950 million of credit arrangements. It is up to industry now.

'The joint statement signed by Mr. Brezhnev and myself records our agreement "to aim at achieving a substantial increase in the level of trade and a better balance and structure of trade over the next five years". We also noted "the expected increase in contracts for British machinery and equipment". It is in this sphere that the Northern region of England is particularly well equipped to play its full part in the development of this trade, which we now know to be available.

'I said in my speech at the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce last Wednesday that I had made it clear that both sides were concerned not only with jumbo projects, but also with the expansion of traditional trade with smaller and medium firms. It strikes me that this small sample of the products of the area covered by the North of England Development Council is exactly the sort of field to which I was referring.

The Prime Minister with the Russian Ambassador at the Design Centre, where Mr. Wilson opened 'the North by Design' exhibition on 3 March. The exhibition has been sponsored by the North of England Development Council. At the opening reception the Prime Minister announced a trade delegation to the USSR from the North of England.

'The NEDC deserves the congratulations of all, and the thanks of those in the North-eastern region for the speed with which they have acted to get things under way. I hope that other bodies will act with the same sense of urgency. The mission is going to a market of enormous potential, and we must all hope that its success matches its promptness.'

Mr. Wilson spoke of the economic advantages of good design: 'If everything in this country was made to be 1 per cent more efficient in its use of fuel, whether in its production or its application – just 1 per cent – the British consumer would save over £65 million annually. That is what good design is all about. Good design is about the saving of materials. Using the same figure as before – a 1 per cent saving in raw materials used in manufactures in this country – a saving which can be made by efficient and thoughtful design – would save this country a further £20 million annually, at least.'

'Save It' posters available

Posters for use in offices, shops and other commercial premises, as part of the Energy Savings Campaign, are available free from the Central Office of Information, Publications Division (LH. 502), Hercules Road, London, SE1.

The posters, in crown folio size (15 in. × 10 in.) carry the following messages, 'Close Doors and Windows', 'Turn Off Unwanted Lights' and 'Turn Down Radiators'.

Also available is a two inch square wall sticker for use above electric light switches, carrying the 'Save It – Energy Sense is Common Sense' slogan.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
3 January 1975		
1,156,104	International Standard Electric Corporation	Frame synchronising circuit for a time division multiplex communication system
1,162,934	International Standard Electric Corporation	Scanning means for central-controlled telecommunication, particularly telephone exchange systems
1,251,417	ITT Industries Inc.	Oscillator circuit
1,333,863	ITT Industries Inc.	Air pumps
1,165,873	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to electromagnetic non-percussive printing and for display apparatus
1,208,088	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to electromagnetic non-percussive printing and for display apparatus
1,216,631	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to holographic storage of information
1,278,219	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Cables
1,113,626	Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to articulated joints
1,114,499	Establissent H. Tempelhof	Overalls
1,204,001	George Clifford Westmacott	Apparatus for geodynamical compatibility

• In view of the delay in publishing this list of Patents endorsed "Licences of Right" it should be noted that the period allowed under rule 105 of the Patents Rule 1968 in respect of the above Patents will now expire on 30 April 1975.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patent Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

Freightliners help plan rail freight facilities grants

Thirty top manufacturers are being invited to collaborate with Freightliners Ltd. in working out submissions to the Department of the Environment for grants under the Government's new Rail Freight Facilities Grant scheme – which is aimed at encouraging more rail traffic.

Five of these companies are already well ahead with plans to develop private rail facilities for containerised traffic, using the grant scheme.

Freightliners Ltd, which is part of the National Freight Corporation, is also getting in touch with many other companies whose products are suitable for containerisation, ranging from food and drink to steel and bricks. They will be told of the availability of the 50 per cent grants under which private sidings and container-transfer equipment can be installed at their factories at low cost. The grants can cover associated civil engineering works, too.

Ports without a rail container-terminal are also likely to take this opportunity for installing equipment to transfer containers between ship and train.

BAA to increase landing fees

The British Airports Authority is raising airport landing fees by 35 per cent from 1 April 1975.

The increase will be the first since 1972 and Nigel Foulkes, the BAA's chairman said: 'Unlike most other enterprises we have managed to peg our charges for three years. We now have no choice but to raise landing fees substantially. We propose to increase them by 35 per cent – the equivalent of about 10 per cent in each of the three years since 1972.

'During that period our labour costs have risen by about 60 per cent and construction costs by 83 per cent. At the same time retail prices have risen by 50 per cent and airline fares generally by a similar amount. The effect of a 35 per cent increase in our fees would be to add, for example, about 27 pence per passenger travelling on a flight from Europe in a Trident 3B. Even so, our landing fees from April will be lower, in most instances, than other major European airports.

'We have taken this decision to introduce higher charges reluctantly, in the face of rising costs all round. We could not operate at the current levels any longer.'

In addition to increased landing fees, the Heathrow peak hour surcharge will also go up by 35 per cent. However, there will be two exceptions to the general increase. The minimum landing fees at Stansted, Prestwick and Edinburgh will increase by only 25 per cent, from £2 to £2.50. This will reduce the effect of the increase on general aviation activities. The other exception is at Aberdeen

where, following the take-over of the airport from the Civil Aviation Authority in January this year, landing fees and other operational charges will be brought into line with BAA's other Scottish airports.

Two more advance factories for Houghton-le-Spring

Work is about to start on two Advance Factories, each of 1,350 m.² (15,000 sq. ft.), on the Sedgeletch Industrial Estate, Houghton-le-Spring, Tyne and Wear.

A contract for building these factories, designed by English Industrial Estates Corporation staff, has been awarded to J. Jarvis and Sons Ltd., of Newcastle. Architect for the project is J. T. Latheron, of Sunderland, and the quantity surveyors are J. W. Summers and Partners.

The factories should be completed by the autumn.

Government factory at Nelson taken by weighing machine manufacturers

G. Perry and Sons (Scalemakers) Ltd. will occupy the 10,000 sq. ft. advance factory at Edward Street, Nelson, built for the Department of Industry by the English Industrial Estates Corporation.

The company, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of C. Stevens and Son (Weighing Machines) Ltd., of London, is moving its production to the Nelson factory, where it is anticipated that a minimum of 50 jobs will be created, mainly male.

Although the initial building will cope with immediate manufacturing requirements, it is hoped at some stage in the future to extend the manufacturing operation.

Management and workers should start talking now, says Tony Benn

Addressing a Financial Times Conference on the State and Industry in London on 26 February, Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, said:

'I have this week, at separate meetings with the TUC and the CBI formally proposed to each, that workers and managements in major manufacturing firms up and down the country should now start serious talks with each other about the problems and prospects facing those firms. This will be on a voluntary basis in planning talks at company level ahead of, and quite separate from the Industry Bill. The TUC warmly welcomed this proposal and I am hopeful that the CBI will also take up this idea initially in an approach by them to the TUC.

'The agenda for a series of meetings between management and workers' representatives in individual firms will not be difficult to draw up.

'Workers will want to question management about the immediate employment situation in their own firm, and get early warning of any risk of rundown. The best managements already accept a responsibility to disclose plans of this nature to their work people well in advance and with a world recession hitting jobs at home, this is very important for both sides, and for the Government too.

'The practice of putting men and women on short-time, declaring them redundant or closing a factory, on the basis of a week's notice is not acceptable.

'Management and workers will also both wish to discuss the investment programme of the firm in which they work. The CBI has said it supports the concept of a Board of a firm discussing its capital investment programme with its workers.

'New investment is now being postponed. But workers are concerned with the timing of their company's investment plans, and where it is to take place. Indeed workers are just as concerned about future investment as is management and government, because, for the worker, investment means future employment and the prospect of better pay.

'In the past too many workers have been confined to bargaining over pay without being allowed to know the facts about the financial situation and investment plans of the firms they work in.

'Excessive secrecy is bad at the best of times but during our present industrial difficulties it is immensely destructive of confidence.

'Locked away in British industry is the skill and experience that we need to make planning dialogues work and open up the possibilities now obscured by an out of date industrial relationship.

'The Government contribution for these planning dialogues at *this* stage might be limited to the suggestion of items for the agenda which we would hope would be brought up for discussion.

'We are, for example, concerned to see that the firms are alerted to all the opportunities that there are, arising from the large Public Sector investment programmes, the North Sea developments, the new markets in the OPEC countries, and the opportunities presented by the new Anglo-Soviet trade agreement recently initialled in Moscow.

'If these discussions lead to the identification of new investment that cannot be provided by other means the formidable financial resources of the 1972 Industry Act amounting to hundreds of millions of pounds are already available and can be harnessed in support of sound investment proposals.

'It is a pity that the Social Contract which covers a wide range of social, industrial and economic policies should increasingly become to be described as if it dealt only with wages, and in consequence that wages were our only problem. Rebukes to working people, addressed from the stratosphere, are quite useless as a contribution to our problems. Monetarist demands for deflation and savage reductions in public expenditure are equally unacceptable.

'People who work in industry whether professional managers or workers know very well that the industrial relationships must alter, that the sustained year on year investment this country needs must be undertaken if we are ever to deal with inflation and balance out trade accounts with manufacturing exports.

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'I hope that this initiative which I have taken today will see in our factories the beginnings of an extension in the pattern of collective bargaining so that it moves towards the joint planning by management and workers of each firm in whose future both have an interest.

'Later when the Industry Bill is enacted, it will provide the new instruments of policy which will enable planning at company level to relate to Government overall policy, and provide for the necessary disclosure.

'But if the situation is as serious as is often said – and I do not doubt that this is so – the sooner the implications are known in individual firms, the better for us all. At least a start this way will underline the voluntary nature of our whole approach and will give us a better chance of beginning this new industrial policy on the basis of good will which we need to make it work.'

New jobs for Rhayader

John Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, has announced that Setten and Durward Ltd. of Llandrindod Wells is to transfer its entire manufacturing facilities of files etc. from Kings Lynn to Government factory premises of 33,000 sq. ft. at Rhayadar

Some 40 (20 male) new jobs will be provided at Rhayadar almost immediately and will build up to 70 (35 male).

More new factories in Wales

Two new advance factories, at Llandovery and Ynyshir, have been announced by the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation. The factory of 464m² (5,000 sq. ft.) at Llandovery is the first to be built, in advance of demand, in this area. It should be completed in the summer.

An advance factory of 929m² (10,000 sq. ft.) is to be built at Ynyshir; this will be the sixth to be built in the Rhondda Valley. It should be ready by the end of summer.

Work has also started on a purpose built factory of 5083m² (54,717 sq. ft.) for Multiline Furniture Ltd., on the Waterton Industrial Estate in Mid-Glamorgan.

Multiline Furniture Ltd., part of the Christie Tyler Group, who manufacture furniture, have other premises in the area and this new factory to expand their activities should be ready for occupation by the end of this year. When they are in full production they anticipate employing a labour force of about 220 people.

Finance and the small firm trade show at Cardiff

Gregor MacKenzie (left), Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, pictured after opening the 'Finance and the small firm' trade show at the Small Firms Information Centre in Cardiff. The exhibition, held last week in co-operation with the clearing banks and other financial institutions, was designed to help firms use financial resources more efficiently by drawing attention to the wide variety of facilities available. Evening talks were given on liquidity and the small business, finance and the service sector, and finance and the manufacturer: on some occasions, there was standing room only.

Lord Beswick replies to British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council

Following publication of the Interim Report on Steel Closures, the British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council sent comments on the Report to Lord Beswick. In reply, Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry, has made the following points:

'I can assure you that we have no intention or desire to slow down BSC's investment programme and its consequent progress towards greater efficiency. I have agreed with the Corporation the deferment of certain plant closures (and the development of a new electric arc works at Shelton) but I have no intention that, nor is there any reason why, this should prevent the Corporation from pushing on with its investment programme as quickly as possible.

'We have encouraged the Corporation to accelerate their programme, and have approved all the projects of major significance put to us in 1974. (I am not, of course, responsible for any delays that may have taken place in the years immediately prior to 1974.) But, while we are anxious to see new developments press ahead, the time taken in practice to bring large new plants into full operation (not a matter within Government's control) was inevitably an important factor in our consideration of whether some closures should be deferred.

'You say that the Government's policy must increase BSC costs and refer to a suggestion that the deferment of closures may cost £120 million. The Corporation certainly have not put this or any other figure to me, and they have disclaimed any responsibility for this estimate.

'Overall, I believe that the outcome of the closure review will not have the effects you fear. On the contrary, I am confident that, in addition to the undoubted social benefits of our proposals – about which you say nothing – the deferment in the proposed closure programme and the new steel plant at Shelton – all of which were agreed with the BSC – will be in the best interests both of the steel industry and of steel consumers.'

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Changes at BSI

Major changes in the planning of national and international standards work and in the financing of the British Standards Institution are to be introduced from 1 April. A new system for allocating resources for the standards programme will then come into force in which the senior committees of BSI, representing each sector of British industry, will play a bigger role. At the same time fixed scales for membership subscriptions will be introduced.

BSI say that the new method of allocating resources for standards projects will closely involve the senior BSI committees in selecting the standards work to be done. Industry Standards Committees meeting this Spring will be presented with forecasts of the man-hours necessary to complete projects in hand or already planned, with an assessment of the actual man-hours available to do the work. It will be for the committees to decide priorities – which projects must go ahead or be abandoned. A 10 per cent reserve of staff time will be held back for urgent, unforeseen new work arising during the year.

Industry Standards Committees will also forecast their needs for staff resources for the following year in their sectors, for submission to their respective Divisional Councils. The Executive Board of BSI will finally consider these requests and allot resources in the light of its own assessments.

BSI's new fixed scales for membership subscriptions replace the previous system in which recommended subscription rates were related to numbers of employees, a basis which offered little means of adjustment for inflation. Full details of the scheme and instructions to members on assessing the rates applicable to them are being circulated individually and are included in the March issue of *BSI News*.

Price increases for British Standards

Increased prices for British Standards are to be introduced for all orders dated after 31 March. Existing prices are being raised by various percentages designed to give an average total rise of 25 per cent, although prices at the top and bottom of the scale will remain unaltered.

All British Standard publications, with a summary of the scope of each, are listed in the *1975 BSI Yearbook* which is available from the Institution's Sales Department at £4. BSI also issues nearly 40 sectional lists for particular industries showing exactly what standards are available in, for example, building, chemical engineering, iron and steel, machine tools, road engineering, safety equipment, etc. These can also be obtained on request from the BSI Sales Department, 101 Pentonville Road, London N1 9ND.

Public sector standards for oils

Consistent quality and economies are the ultimate benefits aimed at in the latest Public Authority Standards for Oils*. These standards, which are based on either internationally recognised specifications or established quality and performance levels, seek to streamline purchasing specifications and rationalise stocks of lubricating oils. They also make it possible to simplify lubrication instructions.

The documents specify in a contractual format the technical requirements agreed by the Public Sector Standardisation Team for two heavy duty engine oils, three qualities of straight mineral lubricating oil, one high performance mineral turbine oil, and two extreme pressure gear oils. Each lubricant is available in a suitable range of viscosity grades to meet public sector requirements.

Many public bodies already use lubricating oils of these qualities under a variety of descriptions. The new standards are designed to make it easier to use them more widely and thus achieve the economies of rationalisation and the assurance of consistent quality to a specified level.

* PAS 1 – Heavy Duty Engine Oils: Parts 2 and 3 (price £1.10 each), PAS 2 – Straight Mineral Lubricating Oils (price £1.65), PAS 5 – Mineral Turbine Oils (price £1.65), PAS 6 – Extreme Pressure Gear Oils: Parts 1 and 3 (price £1.10 each).

Notes

Public Authority Standards are designed to achieve economies in public sector purchasing by reducing the variety of common user items required by participating organisations. They are published by the British Standards Institution on behalf of the Public Sector Standardisation Team, which is led by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection and comprises representatives from other Government Departments, nationalised industries, local authorities and other public bodies.

Public Authority Standards may be purchased from: The British Standards Institution (Sales Branch), Newton House, 101 Pentonville Road, London N1 9ND.

Butter and cheese subsidies

The butter subsidy is to be increased to offset part of the price rise resulting from the latest EEC farm price review. The cheese subsidy will be unchanged.

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, told Parliament on 27 February in reply to a Question:

'With effect from 3 March 1975, the rate of subsidy on butter will be increased to £233 per ton, of which about £48 per ton will be paid from EEC funds. The cheese subsidy will continue to be paid at £188 per ton. Appropriate amendments will be made to the statutory orders setting maximum prices for butter and cheese.'

The present rate of the butter subsidy is £184.80 per ton, equivalent to about 9p per lb in the shops, The additional subsidy is equivalent to a further 2p per lb.

The Cheese Subsidy is equivalent to about 12 p per lb in the shops.

New maximum prices for butter

New maximum retail prices for butter came into effect on 5 March.

An Order laid before Parliament on 3 March by Robert Maclennan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, increases the existing maximum prices by 2p per half pound. This takes account of the higher intervention price levels agreed in February by the EEC Council of Ministers and of the increase of 2p per pound in the butter subsidy announced above.

Prices in the shops will generally remain below the new maximum levels. The extent to which retail prices may rise continues to be governed by the control exercised over distributors' profit margins.

The new maximum prices for salted butter in rectangular packs weighing 8 oz. to 1 lb. are:

Category of butter	Pence per ½ lb.
Butter produced in the UK (other than blended	19
Other EEC butter (other than blended)	19
New Zealand butter (other than blended)	17
Blended butter of any variety and any origin	18
Any other variety of butter (other than blended)	19

The intervention price increase amounted to £139.50 per ton: the increase in the subsidy is £48 per ton.

All the amended prices have been the subject of consultations with interested organisations, and the enforcement of the Order is carried out by local weights and measures authorities in Great Britain and by the Department of Commerce in Northern Ireland.

Other price regulation orders are in operation for bread and cheese. Orders regulating the prices of tea and household flour are being prepared.

Clearance of merger proposals

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has decided, on the information at present before her, not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

Property Growth Assurance Co. Ltd./ Atlantic Assurance Co. Ltd.

Edgar Allen and Co. Ltd./Balfour Darwins Ltd.

Texas Commerce Bank of Houston/ Burston and Texas Commerce Bank Ltd.

Improvements to the Wool Textile Scheme

A number of improvements to the scheme of assistance to the wool textile industry were announced in Parliament on 27 February by Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry. Answering a written Parliamentary Question Mr. Benn said:

'I am pleased to announce a number of improvements in the Wool Textile Scheme which have been discussed and welcomed by the EDC. They give some additional financial stimulus to re-equipment and re-building and a stronger incentive to structural change within the industry so as to encourage concentration and the formation of stronger groupings. I hope that these changes will help efficient firms to compete more effectively in the world-wide markets in which they trade.

The changes are:

first, for re-equipment projects, the grant is raised from the present 15 per cent to 20 per cent of eligible costs. This increase recognises the valuable part which such projects play in the modernisation of the industry,

second, for projects combining re-equipment and re-building, the grant for new buildings will be raised from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. The increased grant is designed to encourage a more vigorous attack on outdated premises in order to achieve better working conditions, improve the industry's image and so foster long-term labour recruitment,

third, for more comprehensive projects, involving, in particular, structural change through mergers/takeovers or the concentration on a single unit of production units which are now separate, more extensive concessionary loans, or interest relief grants in lieu, will be provided. They will now be available for up to the difference between half the eligible project cost (instead of 40 per cent as at present) and any grants under headings one and two above and by way of Regional Development Grant. Project costs may also now include the net purchase cost of assets which are not eligible for grant, and working capital. The aim is to give a real incentive towards major restructuring in the industry leading to stronger and more efficient units.

In all three types of project firms are now permitted to include in the project costs their share of statutory redundancy payments, when redundancies arise from projects under the scheme.

Fourth, the rates of grant for uneconomic firms, or production units, which close down are increased. If calculated on turnover the grant is increased from 4 per cent to 7 per cent and if it is based on key items of machinery it is increased by 50 per cent.

'I am informed that the EDC has agreed on a revised Code of Practice for consultations on the manpower effects of projects and that the employers and unions have reached an agreement under which the statutory redundancy payments will be supplemented by employers for workers who are made redundant as a result of projects under the scheme. This supplementation will not count as an eligible cost for assistance under the scheme.

'Since the Scheme's introduction in July 1973, 94 projects have been submitted, involving total grants of almost £7 million with a consequent investment in new plant and buildings of about £37 million. I am confident that the improvements I have announced will give a further impulse to an industry which makes an important contribution to employment and exports.

'Details of the changes are being placed in the Library.'

Changes in the scheme of assistance for the wool textile industry

The following changes took effect on 27 February 1975:

1 Category 1 (re-equipment projects)

The rate of grant is increased from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. Firms may now include in the project costs their share of statutory redundancy payments.

2 Category 2 (re-equipment/rebuilding projects)

The grant on new buildings (minimum cost £50,000) is increased from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. The grant for the re-equipment element and the adaptations to buildings (minimum £25,000) remains at 20 per cent. Firms may now include in the project costs their share of statutory redundancy payments.

3 Category 3 (more comprehensive projects)

Concessionary loans (or IRG in lieu) are now available for more comprehensive projects, involving structural change through mergers/takeovers or the concentration of separate production facilities on a single site. Such loans will be limited to the difference between half the total project cost and the amount of grant paid under Categories 1 and 2 above and by way of Regional Development Grant. Project costs eligible include extra working capital, the net purchase costs of assets acquired in a merger which are not eligible for grant and the cost to a firm of statutory redundancy payments arising from the project.

4 Realisation

Compensation payable to firms going out of business and closing down completely is increased from 4 per cent to 7 per cent of turnover or to 3¾ per cent of turnover plus

	£
per card scrapped (all types)	1,200–00
per mule spindle scrapped	1–50
per ring (and other) spindle scrapped	2–25
per loom scrapped (all types)	225–00

Compensation payable for the closure of a production unit will be based on the rates shown above for key items of machinery.

5 Transitional arrangements

The revised rates of assistance will apply to projects in progress as follows:

Category 1 and 2 projects:
The relevant new rate of grant will apply to expenditure defrayed on or after the date when the new rates take effect.

Category 3:
Loans (or interest relief in lieu) will be at the level and on the terms set out in the offer letter sent by the Department of Industry to an applicant.

Realisation
The relevant new rates of compensation for closures, on a turnover basis or at the rate per machine as appropriate, will apply to applications where the date of completing consultations about the manpower consequences is on or after the date when the new rates take effect.

Small Firms Information Centres

Centre	Telephone	Freefone area	Freefone	Telex
Birmingham	021-643 3344	West Midlands	4054	337919
Bristol	294546	South West	9910	449650
Cardiff	396116	Wales	1208	497515
Glasgow	041-248 6014	Scotland	846	779334
Leeds	445151	Yorks/Humberside	5361	557687
London	01-828 2384	London & South East	2079	917920
Luton	29215	Eastern	372	826115
Manchester	061-832 5282	North Western	6005	667952
Newcastle	25353	Northern	529	537429
Nottingham	49791	East Midlands	4062	377313

Safety at sea – Britain's record

Despite the growth in the risks facing ships at sea today, the British merchant fleet's casualty record was very good by international standards, said John Archer, head of the Department of Trade's Marine Division, on 25 February in a lecture at University College, London, arranged in conjunction with the Greenwich Forum.

The Forum is a recently-constituted and unofficial group of people concerned to focus attention upon the opportunities and problems presented to the United Kingdom by the sea, the sea bed and the marine environment.

Mr. Archer said that while the UK ranked third in world tonnage of merchant ships, after Liberia and Japan, the average tonnage lost by Britain in relation to tonnage at risk from 1964 to 1973 was the lowest of the seven largest merchant fleets for which comparable figures were available and over three times better than the world average.

Deaths by accident among passengers in ships had been very low, varying between 13 and one a year.

Accidental deaths of crews had fluctuated between 140 in 1966 and 49 in 1971 and showed a considerable improvement compared with pre-war. It was necessary to strive constantly to maintain and improve upon this casualty record, and safeguard seafarers against old and new dangers. Britain was engaged in a great deal of re-thinking on safety equipment for ships, on devices for alerting and locating missing ships, and on the updating of the training of officers and crews.

Accidental deaths among crews of fishing vessels from 1964 to 1973 had been in the range of 22 to 44 a year, though 1968 was a bad year with the loss of three trawlers in northern waters and the death of 80 men. Tragically 1974 was a bad year, with the loss of the *Gaul* and 36 lives. To improve fishing vessel safety, the Department was introducing new fishing vessel surveys on a compulsory basis this year. This would involve the survey of about 2,300 vessels, and would require a very big effort by the Department's surveyors. He was confident, however, that taken together with the new radio rules for fishing vessels, there would be a very significant advance in fishing vessel safety.

Mr. Archer also referred to the traffic separation scheme in the Dover Strait and the introduction of the Channel Navigation Information Service in 1972 and said there had been a dramatic decline in the number of collisions in fog—from ten in 1968 to two in 1974. However, there was still an average of three or four collisions a year in clear weather.

About 350 ships passed through the Dover Strait each day, and the number of 'rogue' vessels going the wrong way down the lanes had halved to about five a day, though there had been less improvement with crossing traffic. He expected that when the new international collision rules came into force in 1976 requiring countries to make it compulsory for their ships to obey traffic separation schemes, these numbers would come down. In the meantime the Department prosecuted British ship owners who breached the rules, and did their best to follow up the 'rogue' vessels with their owners and overseas governments.

Mr. Archer said it was encouraging that oil spill incidents were showing a welcome downward trend. The number of incidents dealt with by the Department's nation-wide organisation had been two in 1970, five in 1971, none in 1972, one in 1973 and none in 1974.

On the other hand HM Coastguard and the search and rescue services had had their busiest year ever in 1974 with the number of incidents up 16 per cent at 5,572, and the number of people rescued totalling 6,760 compared with 5,060 in 1973. Many of the incidents involved recreational craft.

Recently there had been a major review of the organisation of search and rescue and the Coastguard itself, and the findings were still under examination. The emphasis was on defining the Coastguard's co-ordination role more clearly and making it work even more effectively by better integration of the services. He did not believe our casualty figures for small craft were any larger in percentage terms than in countries like the USA and France that had put more emphasis on regulation and enforcement.

In conclusion, Mr. Archer claimed that the British marine safety record matched our great maritime tradition and that the organisation was geared to tackle new tasks effectively. Inevitably, it was the shipwreck that hit the headlines while the care and attention paid to good seamanship by our mariners and the highly-professional work of shore-based staff tended to go unnoticed.

Peter Shore to speak at tourism conference

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, will be one of the main speakers at a one-day seminar on 'Tourism—A Leading Invisible Export' at the Dorchester Hotel, London on 30 April. The seminar is being organised by the British Tourist Authority and the Committee on Invisible Exports in co-operation with the *Financial Times*.

A BTA spokesman said that the meeting would examine the maintenance and future development of tourism as a leading source of foreign exhange earnings for Britain. In addition to the Minister, the speakers will include representatives of Parliament, the City and the tourist trades.

Maplin review consultations: Mr. Clinton Davis on Government's next steps

Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping, said on 26 February, that the Department of Trade has now received comments from most of the 125 local authorities, airport authorities, airport consultative committees and other organisations about the Maplin Review Report and the way in which future London air traffic might be handled.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Aerodrome Owners' Association in London, Mr Clinton Davis said:

'We propose now to provide further guidance as the basis for a more comprehensive consultation. This will cover, in the first instance, the London area airports and, later this year, plans and various options for the development of regional airports, and taking account of the studies which the CAA have commissioned.

'Our intention is to examine forecasts of capacity, allocation of traffic, noise, the provision of terminal and other facilities, employment, access, and urban and strategic planning. We hope to be putting out further documents on these lines for further consultation during the course of this year.

'This process of consultation is also important in another sphere – I refer to aircraft noise. All major airports have consultative committees on which our airport neighbours can express their views. This is a most healthy development – indeed an integral part of strengthening our democratic processes – and it is up to you, as well as the Government, to continue to carry out such measures as are necessary to minimise disturbance.

'We all want to see a flourishing civil aviation industry and we all want to see self-supporting airports, but we do not want to see these aims achieved at the expense of the environment around airports and those who live near them. A sensible balance must be struck and the Government will do all in its power to help to achieve it.

'Despite the introduction of the new wider-bodied, quieter aircraft, for people living very close to airports, aircraft will remain a nuisance, indeed, as I have described it in the House of Commons, a pestilence.

'We cannot, therefore, either now or later, relax on the various operational measures which afford some relief.

'The only way to bring about a lasting all-round improvement is by tackling the situation where the nuisance is caused, that is, on the aircraft. The contrast between a Boeing 707 and a Lockheed Tri-Star is quite striking.

'But we must do even better for future generations of aircraft. At a meeting which has just been completed in Montreal, under

the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, new, more stringent standards of noise levels have been drawn up for future designs.

'But we must not rest there and ICAO must continue its efforts to encourage aircraft technology to produce quieter aircraft.

'While I am on the subject of aircraft noise, may I also say a word about retrofit, that is, the installation of a hush-kit to make existing aircraft engines quieter. We have been examining the costs and benefits of adopting such a policy in this country, and we have held many discussions with our colleagues in the United States and Europe.

'I believe this is now coming to a crunch and ICAO has asked all governments to make up their minds by the end of this year. Clearly, the position of the United States in this is crucial and it could be that their decision will be made before very long. We shall then, in consultation with our industry and other interests concerned, have to make up our own minds. There is a great deal at stake on both sides, both in terms of cash and resources, and in terms of benefits, and I cannot say more at this stage.

'Co-operation and consultation, which is the theme of our post-Maplin work and our noise responsibilities, is also of vital importance in another field, that of aviation security. Although one tends to think of hijacking and terrorist attacks taking place only at the larger airports, we must also be vigilant all along the line.

'In grappling with aviation security I am very grateful for the advice we in the Government obtain from representatives of the airport authorities, your Association, the British Airports Authority, and the Joint Airports Committee of Local Authorities.

'The fact that British airlines have suffered two hijackings in recent months is ample evidence that on this issue there is absolutely no room for complacency.

'On the Government side, we stand ready to give advice and help both to airport managements and to airlines, and Government expenditure in this area is now running at about £5 million a year, over £2 million of which goes to airport authorities.

'I have been particularly struck during my visits to airports how much co-operation we receive from passengers, although, unfortunately for them, each new measure or device we introduce seems to make their journey and their passage through the airports more uncomfortable. Nevertheless, in talking to passengers, it is manifest that their inclination is towards more stringent security measures rather than less.

'Last month, we suffered the first hijacking in our history within the United Kingdom when a BAC 1-11 was hijacked between Manchester and Heathrow. Within a few days of this incident, Peter Shore and I visited Manchester Airport. I wish to emphasise that the fact that the 'plane took off from there implies no criticism of that airport's security precautions. They were carrying out the advice which the Conservative Government and which we had given them.

'In the light of that experience we resolved that there should be 100 per cent passenger searching on national as well as international scheduled flights. I believe that, despite the inconvenience and delay which this causes, this policy is justified and has wide public support.

'In the international sphere we and other leading States are taking the initiative for more active international measures, the essential purpose of which must be to deny sanctuary to, and to punish adequately, those gangsters who perpetrate these abominable crimes and, thereby to ensure that the rule of law in the international context is fully maintained and respected."

Mr. Clinton Davis also spoke about industrial relations. He said: 'I believe that democracy is the only political way of life worth following. The challenge is how can we vitalise that democracy – how can we produce the active participation of the people in shaping their lives at all levels of society and how, in particular, can this process become effective at one's place of work? How are workers to be involved in the whole process of making economic, administrative, financial, organisational and technical decisions. These are not idealogical shibboleths.

'The fact is that society and the economy must find a way of creating a greater identification with the people and it is simply not possible to establish a more just and better society if man does not feel himself in its centre, involved in its complexities, actively influencing its development. We have much to learn and much to achieve in this area of human relationships.

'One of the most exciting challenges facing my Department during the remainder of this Parliament will be to crystalise these ideas for worker participation in industry and then to give them legislative effect within the framework of a new and radical company law.

'Anything that is done to thwart that aim must be vigorously exposed and rebutted.'

Appointment of Domestic Coal Consumers' Council chairman

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has reappointed Mrs. S. M. Niblett, MA as Chairman of the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council.

Mail order advertisements: John Methven welcomes new schemes by publishers

John Methven, Director General of Fair Trading, has welcomed new initiatives by the organisations representing newspapers and magazines to protect consumers who send off advance payments in response to mail order advertisements. These initiatives have been devised by the organisations in consultation with the Office of Fair Trading.

The new measures, which will all be in force on 1 April, aim to deal with the situation in which the mail order advertiser becomes subject to proceedings for liquidation or bankruptcy, and will ensure that, in such situations, the consumer can obtain reimbursement.

Protection of this kind will be offered by newspapers and magazines represented by the following:

The Newspaper Publishers' Association
The Newspaper Society
The Periodical Publisher's Association
The Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association
The Scottish Daily Newspaper Society

The particular measures adopted by each organisation vary according to the amount of mail order advertising with which their members deal. Those adopted by the Newspaper Publishers' Association (which represents the national newspapers), build on the long-standing practice of members of the association to refund money to readers.

Now a new scheme has been devised in agreement with the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising and the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, whereby all mail order advertisers who ask for money with the order will be vetted by a central NPA monitoring unit. The newspapers, and advertisers and their agencies, will contribute specified sums to a central fund, which will be available to finance refunds to consumers.

The Newspaper Society, representing regional and local newspapers, is to create a contingency fund to repay readers, while the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society and the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association (representing Scottish daily and weekly newspapers respectively) have arranged that readers who suffer loss will be reimbursed by individual proprietors. The Periodical Publishers' Association, representing most magazine and periodical publishers, put their measures into effect in October 1974. These give refunds out of existing turnover or, where a member feels unable to finance refunds in this way, from the proceeds of a 1 per cent surcharge on all mail order advertisements which will be set aside for this purpose.

All the media which carry mail order advertisements will periodically inform their readers of the existence of this additional protection and how to take advantage of it.

Commenting on the new arrangements, John Methven said on 26 February: 'The newspaper and periodical organisations and their individual members deserve credit for the way in which they have devised these arrangements, and I am glad that my staff and I have been able to give some assistance on this. Some individual publications have, I know, informally recompensed readers who suffered loss in the past, but these new arrangements now create a formal procedure which will be drawn to the public's attention at regular intervals.'

'Britain has strong energy base'

By the early 1980s Britain will have one of the strongest energy bases to its economy among advanced industrial countries, said Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, in a speech to the Foreign Press Association in London on 26 February.

Mr. Varley said: 'The United Kingdom has massive reserves of coal, increasing supplies of natural gas and already generates more electricity by nuclear power than any other advanced industrial country, apart from the United States. And now the discovery of substantial reserves of oil on the Continental Shelf is filling an important – indeed crucial – gap in our energy resources.

'We can now look forward to developing for the first time within a few years a self-sufficient four-fuel economy.

'This is a development of enormous significance for the UK – and also of great importance to the Western world. It holds out an attractive prospect for this country and it is something of which those who are only too willing to "knock" Britain should take proper account lest they "knock" Britain too hard and too long for their own credibility.

'In saying all this I am not running away from two facts: the difficulties we face over the next few years and the need to husband our resurces, to use our energy carefully and efficiently and to spin out our fuels since they will not last for ever.

'In short, we intend to develop one of the strongest energy based economies in the world prudently, with thought for the future and in co-operation with other countries.

'This spirit of co-operation is also reflected in our approach to the development of North Sea oil – which, as I have said, is a development of crucial importance for Britain. The last thing we wish to do is to drive the oil companies out of the North Sea. We want them to continue to operate there profitably and, of course, to bring the oil ashore. Of course, North Sea costs have escalated, though inflation is a world wide disease.

'The North Sea is undoubtedly one of the roughest and wildest and most unpredictable in the world. No one has ever doubted that. This wildness and unpredictability have made oil companies' lives costly and difficult. It has inevitably caused design and technological problems because we are continually extending the technological frontiers. But there is a lot of immensely profitable oil to be won from it and recent discoveries suggest that the amount is ever increasing.

'The Government has three legitimate objectives:

- to develop the oil resources as fast as possible at least up to a self-sufficiency level of 100 million tons or so;
- to secure a fair and reasonable financial return for the nationally owned oil resources; and
- to achieve by means of majority state participation, again on fair and reasonable terms, effective control over a national resource of enormous strategic importance to the country.

'I can confirm today that, in spite of all the defeatist talk we hear, I have no reason whatsoever to believe that we shall not achieve self-sufficiency – ie 100 million tons a year, or so, by 1980.'

New diving operations regulations

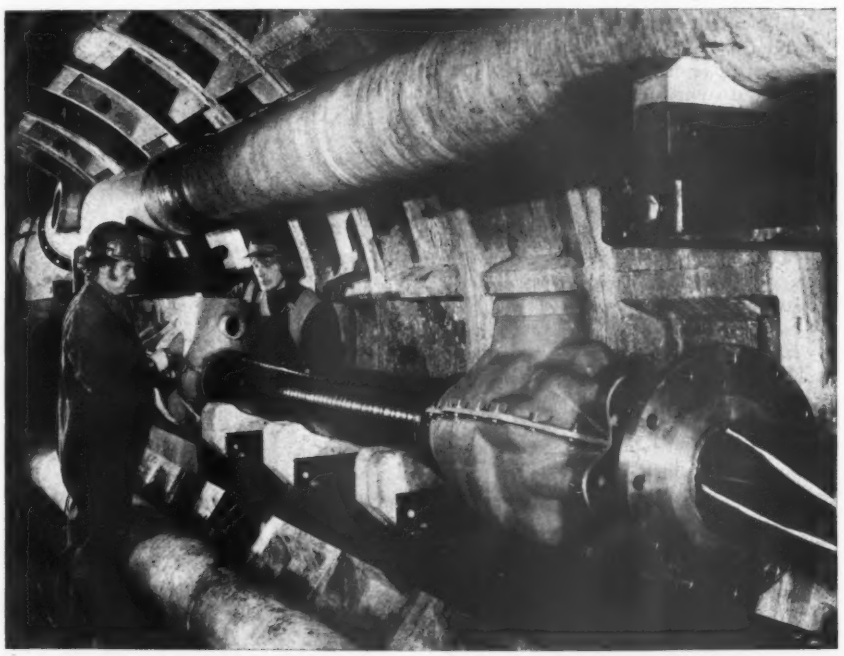
New regulations covering diving operations came into force on 1 March. They are similar to the Offshore Installation (Diving Operations) Regulations 1974.

Although the new regulations only control diving operations from British ships, the UK Offshore Operators Association has recommended that all its members adopt them in all their diving operations, including those from foreign vessels on the UK Continental Shelf.

The regulations are the Merchant Shipping (Diving Operations) Regulations 1975 (SI No. 116).

These regulations require that all plant and equipment associated with diving are properly maintained, that all diving personnel are suitably qualified and medically fit and that all diving operations are carried out in accordance with safety procedures.

Information from seismic surveys in a potential oil-bearing area of the North Sea is rapidly processed in the London office of a major oil company on an array built up from a programmable calculator and a Ferranti Freescan digitiser. This new technique allows contour plots to be prepared with great accuracy to indicate the geological structure of the sea bed – an important step in determining whether oil or gas-bearing strata are present. Major advantages resulting from the use of a combined Freescan digitiser and calculator system are claimed to be a reduction in the man-hours needed to complete the data collection and analysis phase of the work, compared with previous procedures. There has also been a considerable reduction in the incidence of errors and the results of work in the North Sea are now being made available much more quickly.



The Central Electricity Generating Board has commissioned the first of two 400,000 volt circuits being installed in a 2¼ mile (3.62 km.) long tunnel under the rivers Severn and Wye. Each consists of three 4 sq. in. (2,580 sq. mm.) oil-filled cables each inside a large diameter water-cooling pipe. Two of the pipes are 10 in. (254 mm.) across and carry the outward flow of cooling water, while the third pipe, with a diameter of 12 in. (305 mm.) carries the return flow. The water flow rate is 3,604 litres per minute at the full cable rating of 3,800 amps. British Insulated Callenders Cables say the only other underground cable circuits in operational use anywhere in the world with this capability are the two circuits installed by the CEGB in a tunnel under the river Thames in 1970.

Technology News

Helping surveyors over the measured mile

Fairey Surveys have bought the Kern Mekometer ME 3000. When the original mekometer was designed at the National Physical Laboratory, Fairey Surveys borrowed the prototype for high-precision external survey work and were asked to report on its usefulness.

NPL's prototype was used by Fairey Surveys for high-precision measurement putting survey marks on the surface of the proposed underground site in the Strand in London, for the Fleet line.

Over shorter distances, in an engineering context, the prototype was also used for measurements at the new atomic power station Dungeness B.

NPL's original production model was then used in survey work on the Humber Bridge, where surveyors used the mekometer to establish survey stations for use by the engineers.

Precision, in the case of the mekometer, means an accuracy of 1mm over a distance of a mile. It is this degree of accuracy which makes the instrument somewhat unusual and means that it can compete with invar (steel alloy) tapes, once the only means of making accurate long-distance measurements. The difference is of course largely one of convenience. Whereas, using invar tapes, the distance to be measured might have to be divided into sections and then complicated calculations carried through, the mekometer enables measurements over distances of one or two miles to be made in half a minute.

As designers, the National Physical Laboratory handed over the patents of the mekometer to the National Research Development Corporation and the instrument is now being manufactured by Kern under licence.

Terotechnology conference at London Hilton

A two-day Conference 'Terotechnology for Better Resource Management' will be held at the London Hilton Hotel from 29-30 April 1975. The conference will be opened by Sir St. John Elstub, President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and a director of Tube Investments Ltd.

The conference is being sponsored by the Department of Industry's Committee for Terotechnology, the Engineering and Building Terotechnology Groups and the journal *The Engineer*. Papers will include an introduction to terotechnology, with examples of its application, and there will be sessions dealing with the basic essentials of this subject – life cycle management, education and practice, communication and feedback.

Apart from the full conference sessions, there will be a number of discussion groups meeting in two concurrent sessions. The groups in the one session will deal with the terotechnological relationship between manufacturers and users of electrical equipment, mechanical equipment, plant and buildings. The other session will consist of four groups exploring the terotechnological role and responsibilities of designers, management accountants and general managers, production and maintenance managers and engineers, and purchasing supply managers and marketing managers. These discussion sessions will be organised by the member institutions of the terotechnology groups. The results of these discussions will be reported to a plenary session and a conference summing up will be given by Major General Sir Leonard Atkinson.

The conference will be of interest to top management, accountants, designers, purchasing officers and senior technical staff.

Further information: Conference Communication, Hollytree House, 1 Gorse Lane, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey GU10 4SD.

Reflecting the growing importance of terotechnology as an industrial technology, the conference is one of a number of events planned during 1975, including lectures during the 'Exposition of the Industrial Technologies' at the Royal Institution, London, during the week 10-14 March (*see below*).

Exposition of Industrial Technologies

To promote understanding about technological aids to industry, the Department of Industry is organising the Exposition of Industrial Technologies at the Royal Institution from 10-14 March.

The aim is to help firms achieve large potential benefits by the better application of knowledge already available in four industrial technologies; tribology, corrosion, materials handling and terotechnology.

The Duke of Kent is giving the opening address to an invited audience on the evening of Monday, 10 March and about 400 leading figures from industry, education, science and technology are expected to attend.

The Kern Mekometer ME 3000. The instrument has a 0.1 mm. resolution and for accuracy can compete with invar tapes used in catenary at all distances over 10 metres.

Britain

Prevention rather than cure

Local authority joins with industry in Coventry to achieve a cleaner environment. Roy Stiles examines the work of the Coventry Pollution Prevention Panel

Both nationally and locally pollution control is achieved on the one hand by having effective laws and on the other by co-operation between government, the public and industry. As a major source of pollution, especially in and around our cities, industry is particularly important.

British legislation for pollution control is founded on the principle that the best results stem from consultation and co-operation between government and industry. Industry is usually consulted before legislation is passed and afterwards the practical details of how it can be implemented are discussed locally.

Local authority public health departments – now environmental health departments – have for long exercised pollution control functions within this context. The Control of Pollution Act 1974 will, however, very considerably extend local authority functions in the field of environmental protection, and in particular strengthen their forward planning responsibilities for waste disposal, noise and emission to air. The dialogue between industry and authorities will be the key both to successful planning and implementation by the authority, and to the ease with which industry is able to meet the new requirements for protecting the environment.

Dialogue between industry and government has in the past perhaps been inhibited to some extent by the statutory functions of the local authorities and the desire of industry to protect its commercial position. These factors cannot be discounted: equally they need not be discouraging. In this context a scheme developed by Coventry Corporation is of particular interest.

There was established in 1971 the Coventry Pollution Prevention Panel, which has as its purpose a two-way flow of information between industry, the local authority and other local officials with pollution control functions and interested local bodies. On the industry side, this serves to expand knowledge of existing and future legal requirements, which assists short- and longer-term planning and investment for pollution control. On the local authority side, information on industrial practice is invaluable in building up a picture of local pollution problems and in providing a source of expertise on how problems might be dealt with and on what timescale.

On the intitiative of the corporation, a meeting was held in April 1971 to which the major companies were invited to send representatives after first being informed of the purpose and concept by means of a letter. Also invited to this meeting were representatives of the employers associations and the Chamber of Commerce, as well as the Factory and Alkali Inspectorates.

Out of this meeting, arose the Panel, consisting initially of nearly 50 representatives of industry, the local authority, the Factory Inspectorate, a conservation society, Warwick University and Lanchester Polytechnic. The Panel had as its prime purpose the environmental improvement of the city. It was agreed that the Panel should meet as and when required and at least annually. To supervise the regular work of the Panel a technical steering committee was proposed.

It was essential for the success of such an organisation to ensure that any suspicion industry might have had as to the true intentions of the local authority in proposing the establishment of a Panel was fully allayed. This aim was achieved partly by the careful structuring of the steering committee: the balance of the committee was deliberately weighted in favour of the industrialists – in the ratio of seven to five. The steering committee currently comprises: two members of the department of environmental health services, one member of the city architect and planning department, one member of the trade effluent section of the regional water authority, one member from the Coventry Engineering Employers' Association, one member from the Chamber of Commerce and five representatives from individual member firms. Since the responsibility for water services was transferred from Coventry Metropolitan District Council to the regional water authority in the spring of last year, the local authority has been without a fifth representative on the steering committee, who came from the city laboratory service.

Two members of the environmental health services department act as a secretary and technical co-ordinator respectively of the steering committee and, to date, the secretary has also been elected as chairman. The secretary is David J. Wilson, assistant director of environmental health services, and the technical co-ordinator is Christopher N. Penn, a divisional environmental health officer.

Although the majority vote on the steering committee rests with industry, the secretarial and co-ordinating roles are performed by the local authority which also bears the modest, although, increasing, administrative and overhead costs. It is considered that the evolvement of control to its present form has been a vital factor in the success of the organisation and because of this the basis and balance of control are continually being evaluated.

Policy matters cannot be decided by the steering committee although it can make recommendations to the full Panel. All policy decisions are made by the Panel, a factor which again helps to remove possible areas for suspicion. There are at present nearly 60 members of the Panel, 48 of whom come from industry; the balance is made up by representatives of Coventry MDC, conservation societies, the Factory Inspectorate and the Alkali Inspectorate. The size of the Panel is growing and it is hoped that eventually

there will be few, and ideally no, factories in the city which are not represented on the Panel. The chair at the annual meeting of the Panel is usually taken by a councillor from Coventry MDC.

The pollution aspects with which the Panel concerns itself are wider than those for which the local authority is responsible. The Panel looks at all forms of pollution – atmospheric, water noise and odour – which emanate from a factory, and the visual impact of the premises and its grounds – the unnecessary and unsightly exposure of waste materials, for example – is also considered.

That the Panel was at least of some value was proven within the first year of its existence; about 340 inquiries were received during this time. As could be expected, after the initial rush, the level of inquiry has fallen but now the nature of the problems and questions put to it have become more complex, while the need to put some other questions has been obviated by other work undertaken by the Panel. Because it is a voluntary organisation, companies are able to approach authority officials in an informal manner with their problems and queries. Conversely, authority officials are able to develop a better understanding with industry and gain a deeper insight into its administration and its difficulties. Mutual benefit does not exist just between industry and the authority; there is considerable interchange of knowledge and experience between individual industrial members of the Panel.

Among early work carried out by the Panel has been a general survey in the city of the sulphur dioxide content of the atmosphere and the sources of this pollution. As a result of this survey, a number of companies have been encouraged to convert their plant to the burning of a lighter fuel, oil or to gas – and occasionally at a financial saving to themselves.

Undoubtedly, however, the most single significant development so far has been the introduction late in 1973 of the factory survey. This has presented the Panel with a formidable task which is likely to take about five years to complete. Under the direction of the steering committee, it is proposed to survey about 1,000 factories in the city to ascertain any pollution problems they might have, taking into account both existing legislation and probable future legislation. The list of 1,000 comprises about 250 major factories – those employing more than 50 people – and about 750 smaller concerns. There are also a further 400 or so one- or two-man workshops, such as jewellery repairers and carpentry shops which it is not proposed to include in the survey.

Up till now about 80 factories have been surveyed, and a further 40 are in the pipeline. In view of the time the whole programme is expected to take, it may be necessary to make a return visit to some of the first factories surveyed to review progress made, particularly in the light of any changes in legislation.

In carrying out a survey a detailed examination is made of the processes and raw materials used, and the equipment involved, to identify possible sources of pollution or potential pollution of the neighbourhood. Both existing and possible future legislation are taken into consideration and, where it is thought desirable, recommendations for improvements are made. The survey also provides information on the raw materials including fuels, used in order to identify particulate, gaseous or trace element emissions. This helps to establish city-wide patterns of usage, with quantities, relationships between emissions from adjacent factories and geographic factors, and on this information future monitoring programmes can be evolved. A written report is submitted by the Panel to the company secretary of each factory surveyed.

The survey, the scope of which extends beyond legal requirements, is carried out only with the agreement and co-operation of the factory owners; to date there have been no refusals. Discretion is regarded as vital to the successful completion of a survey. All information obtained is confidential to the Panel and, where requested in the case of secret processes, confidential to the surveying inspector and the chairman. If necessary, a report, without the name of the company being revealed, is assessed by the steering committee in order to complete the evaluation.

A survey is carried out by an environmental health inspector from the local authority together with an executive from the factory concerned. Where necessary, the health inspector obtains support information from other members of the Panel, Government and trade research organisations and other appropriate sources. The inspector is, of course, able to give guidance on existing and, perhaps, future legislation to the company.

It is emphasised when carrying out a survey, and indeed in the Panel activities generally, that although the Panel is a voluntary, non-statutory and non-enforcing body, liaison with it does not exempt a company from its legal obligations. This situation does, of course, require the health inspector undertaking a survey to perform a delicate and diplomatic balancing act. As a public official he is performing a confidential task on premises which have voluntarily been thrown open to him and in which he may well find a situation which contravenes a legal requirement and would, in other circumstances, oblige him to enforce the law.

Where an infringement of existing law is discovered, the factory is advised and remedial action is suggested. Where no corrective action is taken, normal legal proceedings are resorted to in due

Prevention rather than cure

continued

course. This procedure is practised without favour. To date the prospect of legal proceedings has arisen on only one occasion and this in the case of a Panel member.

Resort to formal action would, however, be a last and reluctant course, for the Panel has been established as much to help industry as to assist the local authority. Advice on the best and most economic method of overcoming a problem is preferred to instigating punitive action. The advice given is as much concerned with the future as the present and could, in the long term, help a company to save money.

Before the survey is undertaken a brief questionnaire form is completed which provides the inspecting officer with an indication of the factory's boiler plant and fuel used, the manufacturing process and materials employed, likely sources of noise, and waste and its method of disposal. A second and more comprehensive form is completed by the inspecting officer, who subsequently prepares a report, a copy of which is sent to the company concerned.

In addition to suggesting ways by which a factory could reduce existing external pollution, the report also covers impending and possible future legislation which is likely to affect the factory. With the aid of such information, a company is better able to plan ahead and programme spending over a long term. Where a company is planning a major capital investment in plant and machinery, the knowledge contained in a survey report could well prevent the need for costly alterations to that plant at a later date.

Immediate, positive response to comments made in survey reports occurs at a rate of about 30-40 per cent; it could be assumed also that further improvements would be carried out by the companies at a later date, when the timing is more convenient or when the necessary finance is available.

Action taken as a result of these surveys is already evident in Coventry. The Jaguar production division of BLMC has made use of advice from a survey and from further consultation in facilitating a planning application for a major new development. The buildings will be designed so that any noise coming from them would be within the limits required if and when the district became a noise abatement zone; the emission of paint vapours to atmosphere was another aspect to which particular attention was paid as a result of liaison with the Panel.

An engineering firm which relocated two of its units into a single, larger plant was able to incorporate features which reduced noise levels from the building and so made it a more acceptable addition to the area in which it was built. Other improvements on a smaller scale take place. Residents in one district had their aspect made more pleasant by the erection of screening which hid swarf deposited in factory grounds. In another case, the emission of lead particles from a printing works into the immediate surrounding atmosphere was reduced substantially.

One of the first factories to be surveyed was the principal of three works in Coventry of the Torrington Co. Ltd., an American-owned international organisation whose main products are bearings of varying size and complexity. Philip Warner, the company's chief chemist and metallurgist in Coventry, is a proponent of the Panel and is one of the five members from industry to serve on the Panel's steering committee. He has proved that the support he and his company have given the Panel is not mere 'lip service'.

This Coventry company, with the backing of its management in the United States, is currently carrying out an expansion and improvement project which will incorporate features introduced as a result of the survey and subsequent liaison with the Panel. A new heavy barrelling shop, for example, is being built which has been designed to reduce to the minimum the level of noise emitted. One wall of the new shop faces a nearby residential area and this has been made windowless, the roof has been acoustically designed and inertia blocks have been installed which reduce the transmission of sound and vibration through the floor and on to these blocks will be placed the machines. All these measures are expected to lower the emission of noise from the factory, substantially as well as improve conditions inside the building. In the grounds two very large brick-built settling tanks, each sub-divided into two, have been provided which are greatly in excess of the company's present needs for coping with its treated water effluent. But by building these large retaining sumps now the firm expects it to save money later when, as production grows, the need for such facilities will arise. However, in the meantime, the company is much better equipped to cope with any emergencies which might perhaps occur in the treatment of the chemical waste or the collection of the sludge deposits from the tanks.

Many features suggested by the Coventry Pollution Prevention Panel have been incorporated in this heavy barrelling shop being built for the Torrington Co. Ltd.

On a visit to the Torrington factory, *Trade and Industry* was able to to get an industrialist's reaction to the Panel from both Mr. Warner and Mr. D. E. Banham, the company's general manager of the machinery and services division in Coventry. Both men favoured the existence of such a Panel and spoke well of its activities. Apart from the practical advice it can offer companies, they thought that one of the main benefits of the Panel was the mental approach it instilled in factory management, inducing a sense of priority on matters of pollution and a greater awareness of the effects their activities have on surrounding environment.

The Panel formed a bridge between the 'policing authority' and the citizen. It provided a forum in which industrialists found that their problems were not unique and not without solution. The presence of the local authority in the Panel provided the necessary discipline and prevented the mutual interchange of information between the industrialists developing into a 'club' conversation.

Through the Panel industrialists are able to check in an informal manner that their ideas on legal requirements are correct; they can also gain information on new sources of materials. It is possible, for example, that a waste by-product of one company, such as caustic soda, could be a counter agent to liquid discharge of another. Experience of others provides forewarning of potential hazards. Like Mr. Warner, other industrialist members of the steering committee have professional and technical qualifications which, combined with the expertise of the local authority officials, forms a nucleus of valuable knowledge which is available to other companies in Coventry.

Although Mr. Warner is an enthusiastic supporter of the Panel, he does not think that it has fully 'arrived'. 'We have started something and we must keep the fires burning,' he said. 'The problem is to make sure that the initial enthusiasm is sustained.' Mr. Warner would like to see the Panel doing more – the dissemination of more information, the creation of a 'think tank' of experts and perhaps a mobile laboratory. He appreciates that all this would require more money, and poses the idea of a membership subscription as a means of raising funds.

Finance is a restricting influence on the Panel's growth and development. At present, although many of the Panel's industrial members contribute the free use of their facilities and expertise, all the modest direct overheads and the cost of the surveys is met by the local authority. If the local authority is short of public health inspecting staff and if the municipal budget is being strained, there must inevitably be a slowing down on the Panel's growth and activities. Although the aim of the Panel is to have 100 per cent membership among the city's industry – at present each factory, as it is surveyed, is being asked to become a member – this would obviously lead to a considerable increase in running costs, if only in the supply and distribution of the Panel's quarterly newsletter.

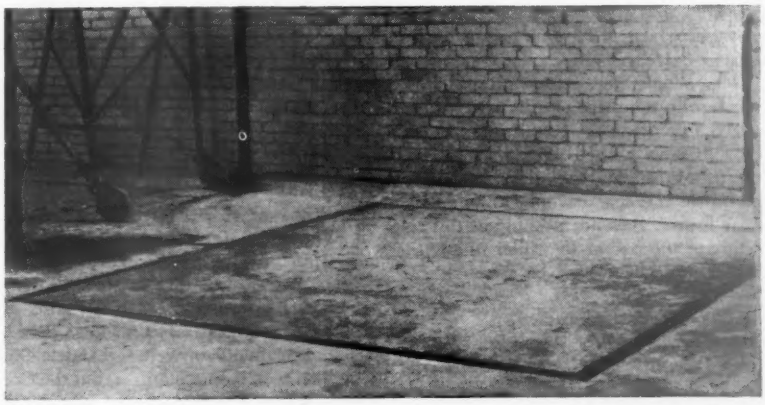
The funding of the Panel, including the possibility of introducing a subscription, is still a matter for discussion among Panel members, as are several other issues in these comparatively early days of the organisation. Publicity is another such issue. In making its work and aims known as widely as possible, it would be of advantage to the Panel to issue to the press details and outcome of its surveys, especially where there might be an opportunity for local papers to develop an 'expose' type story. But the purpose of the Panel is not to pressurise and persecute industry into submission but to get its willing co-operation, participation and involvement in a joint exercise to improve the environment in Coventry. The surveys, which form part of this exercise, are undertaken with the voluntary agreement of the companies concerned, whose trust has to be secured. An assurance that the surveys are treated in the strictest confidence is one means of engendering this trust. If this trust should be broken, the very basis of the Panel would be destroyed. For this reason details of surveys are not issued to the press, although sometimes, where information does become available during a survey which would be of wider interest, this is made known to the press through the Panel's quarterly newsletter, but only with the consent of the company concerned.

The protection of trade secrets has, however, not proved such a problem as some on the 'official' side feared it might have been, and has provided little difficulty when carrying out surveys or in the general mutual interchange of experience.

During the discussion at the Torrington Company, other benefits of the Panel to industry were brought out. Through the Panel companies, particularly the smaller ones, were made more fully aware of the services and advise available to them from Government research establishments and Departments. By contact with the Panel, executives were less likely to experience the unnecessary panic which can arise from ill-informed fear of what new or potential legislation may involve, a panic which in extremes could perhaps result in costly unrequired capital expenditure.

Industrial pollution problems and local authority organisation will vary from place to place and the Coventry pattern is not a universal formula for successful dialogue between industry and authority. Already other local authorities, such as Scunthorpe, Birmingham and Merseyside, have, or are in the process of setting up organisations which, like the Coventry Pollution Prevention Panel, are designed to stimulate co-operation between industry and enforcing authorities in a way which is relevant to their own needs. Nonetheless, the Coventry Panel is a stimulating example of how partnership between industry and Government can be made to work at the practical level, and one from which lessons can perhaps be drawn by industry and authorities in other areas.

No company sets out to pollute the environment. As a result of the work of the Panel the Coventry Metropolitan District Council will perhaps in the future find that the unpleasant task of legally enforcing compliance with statutory requirements will be considerably lessened and the understanding it has with industry further strengthened. Not surprisingly, the pioneering activities of the Coventry Pollution Prevention Panel is arousing interest and curiosity both within the UK and from abroad.



A number of these special blocks to take the machines have been incorporated in the floor of Torrington's new heavy barrelling shop to reduce the transmission of sound and vibration.

Parliament

Monday, 24 February

Fees charged by professional firms

Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, whether the Prices Commission apply to professional firms when preventing them, (a) from passing on to their clients the whole of their increased labour costs resulting from wage and salary increases, and (b) from increasing their profits to allow for the falling value of the pound; and, if so, what effect this is intended to have on the real income of their owners.

Mr. Maclennan answered: 'The criteria applied to professional firms by the Price Commission are set out in paragraph 123–126 of the Counter-Inflation (Price Code) Order 1971 (SI 1974 No. 2113). Like others subject to the Code those offering professional services are expected to absorb a percentage of increases in labour costs.'

Retail price index

Questions were asked by Mr. John H. Cordle (Bournemouth East) on the estimated increase in the retail price index resulting from the proposed increase in the price of milk of 1p per pint, on the proposed increase in the price of cheese and the proposed increase in the price of butter, all taking effect on 6 March 1975.

Mr. Maclennan said: 'The 1p per pint increase in the price of milk on 2 March will add 0.3 points to the Retail Price Index.

'The new United Kingdom intervention price for butter and the future levels of subsidy on butter and cheese will be announced in the near future. It is not possible at this stage to estimate the extent to which retail prices of butter and cheese will be affected.'

Debt collecting agencies

Mr. Frederick Willey (Sunderland North) asked what action is being taken by the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection to prevent the sale or to control the disposal of credit rating files on the liquidation of debt collecting and similar agencies.

'I have no power to do as my Right Hon. Friend suggests', said Mr. Williams. 'However, when the relevant provisions of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 are in operation, it will be an offence to carry on a debt-collecting or credit reference agency without a licence from the Director General of Fair Trading. This will provide effective supervision over the use of information in such files. Further, the attention of the Director General has been drawn to the problem so that it can be kept under review'.

Advertising prices inclusive of VAT

Mr. Bryan Gould (Southampton, Test) asked if legislation would be introduced to make all advertised prices inclusive of VAT.

Mr. Williams answered: 'Any supplier of goods who quotes a VAT-exclusive price, without making it clear that VAT is to be added to the price, risks prosecution under Section 11(2) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968. The Director General of Fair Trading is collecting information about the practice of quoting VAT-exclusive prices for goods and services, with a view to possible action to regulate it under Part II of the Fair Trading Act 1973'.

Financial assistance to firms

Mr. Clement Freud (Isle of Ely) asked the Secretary of State for Industry to state his obligations in respect of consultation with the EEC prior to the provision of financial assistance to British firms.

Mr. Benn answered: 'Article 93.3 of the Treaty of Rome requires that the Commission should be informed, in sufficient time to enable it to submit its comments, of any plans to grant or alter grants of aid. If they choose to object, the treaties give the Commission the power to prevent our action unless we are able to persuade the European Court or the Council, which by unanimous agreement of Member States can reverse a Commission decision.'

Nationalisation of aircraft industry

Mr. Eldon Griffiths (Bury St. Edmunds) asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'On what basis his consultation document on the nationalisation of the aircraft industry attributed to the 1965 Plowden Committee of Inquiry the recommendation that the Government should take a majority share in the British Aircraft Coropration and the air frame and guided weapons interests of the Hawker Siddeley Group as the only way to achieve a satisfactory framework for the industry's future?'

'On the basis of paragraphs 474 and 493 of the Plowden Committee's Report (Cmnd. 2853, December 1965).' said Mr. Meacher.

Imports of zip fasteners

Dr. John Cunningham (Whitehaven) asked if representations had been received from the United Kingdom Zip Manufacturers' Association about the effect of Japanese imports of fasteners and parts on the UK fastener industry and what reply had been sent.

Mr. Meacher said: 'The Zip Fastener Manufacturer's Association has made representations to us on the need to restrain imports of Japanese zip fasteners and parts. In support of its case it has recently submitted a detailed report on the effects of these imports on the home industry, and as I said in the Adjournment Debate on 19 February, we are considering this in consultation with the Department of Trade.'

EEC energy policy

Mr. Hugh Dykes (Harrow East) and Mr. Anthony Nelson (Chichester) asked the Secretary of State for Energy for a statement on the meeting of the Council of Energy Ministers on 13 February.

Mr. Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, said: 'The Council of Energy Ministers, which was attended by my noble Friend the Minister of State, approved a resolution on the means to be put in hand to achieve the Community energy policy objectives for 1985 which were adopted by the Council on 17 December 1974. The resolution entails no legal commitment and in particular my noble Friend made it clear that in HMG's interpretation there is no conflict with our oil depletion policy. The Council also adopted a directive restricting the use of petroleum products in power stations. A number of other proposals were discussed which the Council referred to officials for further examination.'

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Ministers of State: Eric Heffer
Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Coal, electricity and gas industries

Mr. Stephen Hastings (Mid-Bedfordshire) asked for figures showing the net loss of the coal, electricity and gas industries from 1948 to the present day.

Mr. Varley said: 'Over the financial years 1948/9 to 1973/4 inclusive, the nationalised energy industries made a net profit of £16.8 million. The individual industries' results for the period concerned were as follows:

Coal:	£497.3 million net loss
Electricity:	£446.3 million net profit*
Gas:	£67.8 million net profit

* Up to 1954/55 these figures include South of Scotland Electricity Board. Thereafter, the figures refer to England and Wales.

These results are given before Government grants to meet deficits on the revenue account and compensation for price restraint, but after grants received for other specific purposes.'

Mr. Hastings asked what proportion of the total national investment in fixed assets has gone to these nationalised industries on average since 1948.

Mr. Varley said: 'Calculated as an unweighted average of the proportions in each year gross fixed capital formation in the coal, electricity and gas industries in the period 1948 to 1973 of the corresponding United Kingdom total was 11 per cent. Figures for 1974 are not yet available.'

Mr. Hastings also asked what sum has been paid by these nationalised industries in UK taxes on income during the period 1962 to the present day, as compared with privately owned companies.

Mr. Varley gave the following information:

Mr. Hastings also asked what subsidies have been received by the coal, gas and electricity industries from 1956 to the present day, including subsidies on current accounts, capital grants and debts written off.

"No payments of taxes on income were made by these industries during the period 1962 to 1973 inclusive,' said Mr. Varley. 'During the same period taxes on income paid by privately owned companies amounted to £13,691 million.'

Ninian oilfield development

Mr. Doug Hoyle (Nelson and Colne) and Mr. Ron Thomas (Bristol North West) asked the Secretary of State for Energy, why he agreed to Chevron Petroleum taking over the management of the Ninian oilfield development.

Mr. John Smith, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, said: 'The licensees of the Ninian field proposed in January that from 1 March Chevron Petroleum (UK) Ltd., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California, should become operator for the field and that BP should chair the Ninian Management Committee. The change makes no difference to the shares held in the field by individual licensees, including Burmah oil. I welcomed the news because it means that the resources for the development of this major UK oilfield will be reinforced.'

Helium

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) wanted to know the availability of helium in North Sea gas.

'Small quantities of helium are contained in the natural gas being produced from the Southern Basin of the North Sea,' said Mr. Smith. 'The concentrations however are too low for economic recovery.'

Sunderland Shipbuilders Ltd.

Mr. Neville Trotter asked what views the Government have conveyed to the Board of Sunderland Shipbuilders Limited in respect of their pay negotiations.

'My Department has drawn the company's attention to the TUC's guidelines on pay, which the Government supports,' said Mr. Meacher.

Diesel oil

Mr. Michael Ward (Peterborough) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would recommend and encourage a wider use of diesel engines to conserve fuel oil, in view of the recent EEC report which postulated for all EEC countries an annual saving of nine million tons of fuel equivalent from such a policy.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'My Department is having discussions with firms in the automotive industry about the increased use of diesel engines.'

Calculation of trade figures

Mr. Mike Thomas (Newcastle upon Tyne East) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what is the method followed by his department in calculating trade figures on a balance of payments basis; and for figures for the UK non-oil trade on this basis for 1972, 1973 and 1974, respectively with the EEC, EFTA, the Commonwealth, Japan, the USA and the rest of the world respectively.

Mr. Shore gave the following information: 'The methods followed in adjusting the recorded trade figures published in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom* to a balance of payments basis are described on pages 62–66 of the *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1963–1973*. The

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — £ million

	1956/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Grants in connection with pit closures	—	—	1.3	5.2	10.8	9.2	8.5	9.3	9.1	17.0
Reimbursement of contributions to early retirement benefits	—	—	—	—	3.1	1.3	2.3	0.8	1.2	2.5
Reimbursement of losses incurred in postponing pit closures	—	—	—	1.0	1.4	—	—	—	—	—
Reimbursement of contributions towards increased pensions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.3
Operationsl grants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109.0
Grants to meet deficits on revenue account	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	2.5
Debt written off in capital reconstruction	—	415.0 (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	449.6 (b)	—
Total	—	415.0	1.3	6.2	15.3	10.5	10.8	110.1	459.9	139.3

Grand total for the period 1956 to 1974/75 = £1,168.4

(a) Includes 90.8 in respect of accumulated revenue losses to the end of March 1965 and 24.8 for revenue losses in 1965-66.
(b) Includes 174.5 in respect of accumulated revenue losses to the end of March 1973.

BRITISH GAS CORPORATION — £ million

	1966/67*	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Compensation for additional gasification of coal and production of coke	—	—	1.2	1.2	0.6	—	—	—
Compensation for accelerating capital expenditure to promote employment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Compensation for price restraint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.4
Total for year	—	—	1.2	1.2	0.6	—	—	33.8

Grand total 1966-1973/74 = £36.8 million.

* Figures for the period prior to 1966 are not readily available.

ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY (ENGLAND AND WALES) — £ million

	1956/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Compensation for price restraint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92.3
Compensation for additional stock build	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.9	5.0
Payments for the cost of additional coal burn	—	1'5	9.2	3.4	0.7	0.8	—	—
Payments in connection with advanced capital expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
Total for year	—	1.5	9.2	3.4	0.7	0.8	19.9	98.0

Grand total for the period 1958-1974/75 = £133.5.

geographical analysis of total trade on a balance of payments basis is limited to broad groupings because of the complexities of the adjustments involved. For non-oil trade, figures have recently been compiled only for trade with the world as a whole (1970 to 1974) and, to meet particular needs, for trade with the EEC (1973 and 1974 only) which accounts for a third of our total non oil trade. The figures for 1973 and 1974 are:

TRADE IN GOODS OTHER THAN OIL

£ million, balance of payments basis

	1973	1974 (provisional)
All countries		
Exports	11,114	14,762
Imports	12,515	16,413
Balance	-1,401	-1,651
EEC (8)		
Exports	3,433	4,651
Imports	4,510	6,467
Balance	-1,077	-1,816

Figures on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis of exports fob and imports cif of goods other than oil are published in the *Annual Statement of Trade* for 1972 and in the December issues of the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom* for 1973 and 1974 but the difference between these figures – the crude balance – is generally a less satisfactory measure of trade because, inter alia, of differences in valuation. On this basis the figures are:

TRADE IN GOODS OTHER THAN OIL

£ million, Overseas Trade Statistics basis

	1972	1973	1974
All countries			
Exports (fob)	9,526	12,115	15,798
Imports (cif)	9,972	14,173	18,583
Crude Balance	-446	-2,058	-2,785
EEC(8)			
Exports (fob)	2,826	3,852	5,094
Imports (cif)	3,317	4,928	7,032
Crude Balance	-491	-1,076	-1,938
EFTA			
Exports (fob)	1,278	1,637	2,056
Imports (cif)	1,600	2,351	2,955
Crude Balance	-322	-714	-899
COMMONWEALTH			
Exports (fob)	1,827	2,056	2,691
Imports (cif)	2,036	2,581	2,991
Crude Balance	-209	-525	-300
JAPAN			
Exports (fob)	171	272	316
Imports (cif)	315	443	569
Crude Balance	-144	-171	-253
USA			
Exports (fob)	1,204	1,500	1,742
Imports (cif)	1,161	1,597	2,219
Crude Balance	+43	-97	-477
REST OF THE WORLD			
Exports (fob)	2,221	2,798	3,899
Imports (cif)	1,543	2,273	2,819
Crude Balance	+678	+525	+1,080

Wages in Nigeria and South Africa

Information about the comparative levels of wages paid by British firms operating in Nigeria and South Africa was asked for by Mr. Alfred Roberts (Normanton).

Mr. Deakins answered: 'As recommended in the recent Report of the Expenditure Committee, my Rt. Hon. Friend has invited British firms with affiliated companies in South Africa to publish regularly information on the wages of African Employees. The Expenditure Committee regarded South Africa as a special case because of the presence of apartheid and we agree with their view. We do not therefore propose to seek information on wages paid by British firms operating in other countries.'

Bid and performance bonding measures

Mr. Phillip Whitehead (Derby North) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would introduce legislation to cover bid and performance bonding procedures.

Mr. Deakins referred to Mr. Shore's statement to the House on 20 February (*Trade and Industry*, 28 February, page 533) and said: 'ECGD is already discussing with the commercial market how they might share in the risks of raising bonds. Pending the result of these discussions, ECGD will make support available under the Export Guarantees Acts to facilitate the raising of bonds for projects on cash or near cash terms. ECGD will apply its usual underwriting standards and no new statutory powers will be required.'

Bankruptcy laws

Mr. Bruce George (Walsall South) asked for a statement about proposed changes in the bankruptcy laws.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'They include the giving of a power to the Secretary of State for Trade to restore the value of monetary limits; a provision enabling the bankruptcy courts to carry out an automatic review of bankruptcies after five years have elapsed with a view to discharge; the strengthening of the Administration Order procedure under the County Courts Act 1959; the simplification of the requirements in bankruptcy and companies liquidation for a creditor making his claim and an extension of the grounds for seeking an Order disqualifying directors of failed companies from so acting again. I am not at present able to say when it will be possible to introduce such legislation.'

Nation Life

Mr. Robert Taylor (Croydon North West) asked for an approximate estimate of the net deficiency of assets of Nation Life.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'No, sir. The directions of the Court on the bases to be used in determining the claims of policy holders have to be sought by the Liquidator, while the value of some assets remains problematical. However, I understand that the Liquidator has now realised assets amounting to £13m. Policy holders can expect to receive interim and final distributions in due course which, in total, should amount to substantial sums.'

Patent Office fees

Mr. Keith Stainton (Sudbury and Woodbridge) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would ensure when increasing Patent Office fees that those filing new complete patent specifications do not have to subsidise those who filed such specifications during the period when the Patent Office has been running a deficit.

'The extent to which past deficits should be taken into account in fixing fees is still under consideration,' Mr. Clinton Davis replied.

Skytrain

Mr. Michael Morris (Northampton South) asked for a comparison of the fares proposed by Laker Airways for the Skytrain service to the USA compared with those charged by existing scheduled airlines.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'A comparison should include the conditions, which are very different for these fares, but Skytrain equivalent return fares would be about £42 lower in the peak summer period and roughly the same during the rest of the year at the lowest promotional fares proposed by existing scheduled airlines, the advance purchase APEX fares.'

Tuesday, 25 February

Department of Industry's borrowing powers

Mr. Geoffrey Dodsworth (South West Hertfordshire) asked the Secretary of State for Industry to list the individual limits of lending or borrowing powers obtained by his department by means of legislation or affirmative order in the past 12 months.

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'The Post Office (Borrowing Powers) Order 1974 (SI1974 No. 2050) increased the aggregate of the amounts in respect of any borrowing and debt to a sum not exceeding £4,800 million.

'The Financial Assistance to Industry (Increase of Limit) Order 1975, which raises the limit of assistance under Section 8 of the Industry Act (1972) from £150 million to £250 million, was approved by Parliament on 18 February. This assistance may be given in the form of grants, guarantees or purchase of equity as well as loans.'

Deliveries to South Africa

Mr. Robert Taylor (Croydon North West) asked the Secretary of State for Trade to investigate, and make a statement on, the extent to which British exports to South Africa are being impeded by delays to shipping.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'I am aware that the delivery of our exports to South Africa is being delayed, but this is a result of congestion at South African ports. I understand that both the South African government and the commercial interests involved are doing their utmost to improve the situation.'

Shipping in the English Channel

Sir John Eden (Bournemouth West) referred to the number of shipping accidents and asked if the Secretary of State for Trade is satisfied with the arrangements for ensuring immediate and effective remedial action in the event of an oil tanker colliding or running aground in the English Channel.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'Since 1971 collisions and strandings in the Dover Strait have shown an encouraging decline and there have been no cases of major oil pollution in the English Channel from marine casualties. A wide range of facilities for pollution clearance and search and rescue operations is available along the south coast; and a standing committee on pollution clearance at sea, including representatives of oil and shipping companies,

has recently been established to advise on the adequacy of the clearance facilities around the UK coast in the light of the risks involved.'

Price lists in licensed premises

Mr. Peter Snape (West Bromwich East) asked if legislation would be introduced to require all licensed premises to display price lists in every room open to the public.

'I have lately received the views of the West Midlands Consumer Protection Department which I am considering,' said Mr. Williams. 'I will be having discussions with the large number of trade, consumer bodies and enforcement authorities who would be concerned.'

Wednesday, 26 February

National Enterprise Board

Mr. Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would consult representatives of all levels of management and representatives of shop floor workers before directing the NEB to take over profitable manufacturing industry.

Mr. Benn answered: 'The Industry Bill does not empower me to direct the NEB to acquire assets compulsorily in any circumstances: the NEB could secure a controlling interest in any firm only by agreement and with my prior consent. The NEB would have no powers of compulsory acquisition.'

Employment in advance factories

Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked for figures showing the number of males and females, respectively, employed in advance factories in Wales occupied during each of the years since 1964.

Mr. MacKenzie gave the following information:

Year occupied	Males	Females
1964	Nil	Nil
1965	Nil	Nil
1966	Nil	Nil
1967/68	900	200
1969	600	200
1970	300	100
1971/72	600	400
1973	600	400
1974/75	300	300

Cadmium content of paint

Mr. Michael Neubert (Havering, Romford) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection is satisfied with the operation of Section 4(3) of the Toys (Safety) Regulations 1974, relating to the cadmium content of paint; and whether she has proposals for improving its effectiveness and what evidence has been received of breaches of this section of the regulations and what convictions have been obtained.

Mr. Williams answered: 'Only one type of toy, an imported doll, which contravenes this requirement has recently been reported to my Department. I am arranging for this case to be brought to the attention of enforcement authorities with a request for any further information, including details of any convictions.

'The absorption of cadmium when ingested depends upon its solubility and I am having the paint on the doll analysed urgently by the Government Chemist to determine whether it might create a significant hazard. Any breach of the regulations, however, is a matter of serious concern and my Department is taking steps to trace the importer concerned to seek the toy's withdrawal from sale. I also intend asking associations representing importers, wholesalers and retailers of toys to ensure that they do not stock or sell this toy.'

Patents Office

Mr. Kenneth Warren (Hastings) stated that applicants for patents now have to wait until half way through the normal statutory period for overcoming objections to their complete patent specifications before receiving from the Patent Office the first report of the examiner as to the objections to be overcome; and asked what steps are being taken to render more successful the efforts of the Patent Office to recruit additional examining staff.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'The period for removing objections is 30 months which is fixed by Statutory Instrument taking into account the delay in issuing the first report of the examiner. This delay is at present on average 13 months but, in some fields of technology, it is 15 months. The Patent Office does what is practicable, by moving examiners, to limit the spread of the delays in different fields of technology.

'A recruitment competition for permanent appointments has just closed with about 160 applicants; a competition for short period appointments has not yet closed. The new examiners yielded by these competitions, together with a predicted fall in the filings of complete specifications in 1975, should result in a fall in the 13-month delay period.'

Woolwich Reach

Mr. John Cartwright (Greenwich, Woolwich East) asked about representations on the need to provide additional safety measures for shipping using Woolwich Reach during the construction of the Thames flood barrier.

Mr. Clinton Davis said he understood that the provision of additional navigational aids for Woolwich Reach was being considered by those concerned with the construction and operation of the barrier.

Concorde

Mr. Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury) asked what discussion the Secretary of State for Trade has had with his French counterpart to ensure that the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner enters service with British Airways and Air France on the same day.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'The question of the date on which British Airways and Air France should begin commercial services with Concorde will be a matter for discussion at the forthcoming meeting between my Rt. Hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Industry and the French Minister of Transport.'

Thursday, 27 February

Wool Textile Scheme

Mr. David Finsburg (Dewsbury) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry had considered the views expressed by the Wool Textile EDC following the review of the progress of the wool textile scheme under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972: and if he would make a statement.

Mr. Benn announced a number of improvements in the Wool Textile Scheme which are detailed on page 571 of this issue.

VAT control visits

Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked if the Chancellor of the Exchequer 'would list the powers of VAT officials to enter a trader's home, specifying the authority they need to do so; and if he would make a statement on the circumstances in which they exercise these powers during the night.'

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Dr. John Gilbert, said: 'VAT officers have no power to enter a trader's home as such, but, if it is used in connection with the carrying on of a business, Section 37(1) of the Finance Act 1972 empowers a VAT officer at any reasonable time to enter the premises for the purpose of exercising any powers under Part I of the Act. The power is not exercised during the night unless, in the circumstances of the particular business, that could be regarded as a reasonable time.

'Under Section 37(3) of the Act, a VAT officer may at any time enter premises for the purpose of executing a search warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace, but a Justice may not issue such a warrant unless he is satisfied on information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that a VAT offence is being, has been, or is about to be committed on the premises, or that evidence of the offence is to be found there.

'If the Hon. Member will write to me about any case which he may have in mind, I shall be happy to look into it.'

'Tonnes' as a unit of measurement

Mr. John Loveridge (Havering, Upminster) asked for a list of the major UK statistical tables published by HMSO using 'tons' and 'tonnes' as their unit of measurement; and for a statement on future policy.

'It is not practicable to provide a list of statistical tables, as the number involved is considerable,' said Mr. Meacher. 'The tables are published by HMSO in a variety of publications including, for example, the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, *United Kingdom Energy Statistics*, *Agricultural Statistics*, *Business Monitors*, and the *Overseas Trade Statistics for the United Kingdom*.

'Publication policy on unit of measurement generally conforms with the practices adopted by the industries concerned.'

Investment

Mr. Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'For each year since 1972, what have been the total annual amounts invested, in accordance with the Industry Act 1972, in ordinary shares, and received therefrom in dividends?'

Mr. Heffer gave information as follows:

1972-73	£5,000,000	
1973-74	£336,000	
1974-75	£9,700,000	(includes £2,750,000 of ordinary stock in Sunderland Shipbuilders Ltd.)

'No dividends have yet been received,' he said.

Trade with China

'To what extent has the UK's trade with China been affected by the recent Russian trade agreement?' asked Sir Frederick Bennett (Torbay).

'Not at all,' answered Mr. Deakins. 'Her Majesty's Government wish to see a continuing expansion of our trade with China, and I

£'000

	Scottish Tourist Board	Wales Tourist Board	English Tourist Board
Grant-in-Aid	820	580	2,194
Hotel Development Incentive Scheme			
Grants	1,400	19	10,000
Loans	Nil	1	150
Tourist Projects under S. 4 of the Development of Tourism Act 1969	650	550	1,300

shall be visiting Peking next month to discuss this with the Chinese authorities.'

London area air traffic

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked the Secretary of State for Trade: 'Following the abandonment of the Maplin airport project, which local authorities he has consulted for their views on the way the future London area air traffic should be handled?'

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'As a first stage in the consultation process, my Department has written to 125 local authorities and other bodies, including metropolitan and non-metropolitan county councils and economic planning councils, inviting comments on the Maplin Review Report and the way in which future London area air traffic should be handled.' (*See also page 572*).

Butter and cheese subsidies

Mr. Peter Hardy (Rother Valley) asked if the rates of subsidy on butter and cheese are to be increased to offset price increases resulting from the EEC Farm Price Review.

Mrs. William's reply is published on page 570.

Nomad Travellers' Club

Mr. Eric Moonman (Basildon) asked the Secretary of State for Trade for a statement on the collapse of Nomad Travellers' Club of Sussex Gardens, London, W.2. and the steps that his department have taken to assist those who have lost money in consequence.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'As a result of the Nomad Travel Club Ltd. ceasing to trade, the Civil Aviation Authority has called the bond which the company was required to provide as a condition of holding an Air Travel Organisers Licence. The bond is provided by such organisers for the protection of their customers covered by the licence in the event of their being unable to carry out their obligations towards them.'

National Tourist Boards

Mrs. Winifred Ewing (Moray and Nairn) asked for details of the annual budget of each of the three National Tourist Boards in each of the last three years.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'The detailed annual accounts of each of the National Tourist Boards for 1972/3 and 1973/4 are contained in their Annual Reports laid in the Library of the House. The figures for 1974/5 given above are confined to estimates provisions of grants and loans from public funds to each Board.

'My Rt. Hon. Friends the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales are, of course, responsible for the Scottish and Wales Tourist Boards respectively but I am replying on their behalf.'

Records for credit-rating

Mr. John H. Cordle (Bournemouth East) asked if legislation would be introduced to ensure that only reputable and responsible organisations are allowed to set up and maintain records on individuals for credit-rating purposes.

Mr. Williams answered: 'The Consumer Credit Act 1974 makes appropriate provision in that it will require credit reference agencies to obtain a licence from the Director General of Fair Trading. I hope to make an order relating to the introduction of licensing under the Act in the course of this year.'

Mr. Cordle also asked for legislation to be introduced to compel organisations which compile records on individuals for credit-rating purposes to submit to any person, in respect of whom any businessman or trader has made a complaint, and whom they propose to list on this file, full details of the allegations which have been made, and to enable any person aggrieved by the fact that an organisation which compiles records on individuals for credit-rating purposes proposes, in the light of information received from a trader or businessman, to include his name upon the files, to bring proceedings in the courts for a declaration that the information given to the organisation was inaccurate and untrue and for an order that the organisation removes his name from their files.

'No,' said Mr. Williams. 'The relevant provisions of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 which I expect to bring into operation this year will give the individual a right to obtain from a credit reference agency a copy of any file on him and to require the correction of any wrong information. Where he cannot agree with the agency on the terms of the correction, he will be able to apply for an order to the Director General of Fair Trading.'

North Sea oil research and development

Mr. Gordon Wilson (Dundee East) asked what schemes for research and development in relation to North Sea oil have been initiated within the last year, the estimated cost of each project; and how much will be spent, respectively, in Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Mr. Smith replied, 'Areas in which research and development schemes in connection with the search for the exploitation of offshore oil have been commissioned by the Ship and Marine Technology Requirements Board, on behalf of my Department and in association with other Departments, with their estimated costs in 1974/75 are:

£'000

Platforms (including new types, sea-bed stability, instrumentation and wave loadings)	760
Oceanography (including environmental data collection)	690
Novel production systems (including subsea completions and submarine pipelines)	300
Materials	150
Diving	50
Submersibles	50
Total	2,000

'Under a contract with the Natural Environment Research Council my Department is also funding geological studies of the Continental Shelf at an estimated cost of £650,000 in 1974/75.

'It is not possible to estimate how much of these sums of money have been spent respectively in Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland because work placed under many of the contracts with, for example, firms in one part of the country may involve purchases from firms in another part of the country.'

Assets of nationalised industries

Mr. Stephen Hastings (Mid-Bedfordshire) asked the Secretary of State for Energy, what was the net return on assets since 1955 for the nationalised industries for which he is responsible as compared with privately owned companies.

Mr. Varley gave the following information:

Letters to the Editor

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Per cent

	National Coal Board (a)	Electricity Council and Boards (b)	British Gas Corporation (c)	Large quoted companies in manufacturing industry (d)
1955-56	2.8•	4.4	3.5	18.9
1956-57	6.7•	4.6	4.2	17.1
1957-58	3.3•	4.9	4.1	16.1
1958-59	2.6•	5.6	3.3	14.8
1959-60	1.6•	5.4	3.3	16.0
1960-61	2.3•	4.9	4.1	16.5
1961-62	3.1•	5.5	4.4	14.2
1962-63	5.2•	6.1	4.6	12.4
1963-64	8.5 (15 months)	6.9	5.2	13.3
1964-65	5.0	6.4	5.9	14.6
1965-66	0.0	7.0	5.4	13.9
1966-67	4.7	5.2	4.8	12.0
1967-68	5.2	6.1	3.8	12.0
1968-69	4.2	7.1	6.6	13.4
1969-70	1.4	6.4	6.5	12.5
1970-71	5.4	4.1	6.2	11.5
1971-72	-18.2	5.1	7.2	12.6
1972-73	-7.1	5.8	7.3	14.9
1973-74	-22.8	3.0	5.4	16.9 (provisional)

(a) Operation profit after depreciation/average net assets employed. Source- National Coal Board.
(b) Operating profit after depreciation/average net assets employed. Source: Electricity Council.
(c) Trading profit after depreciation/average net assets employed. Source: British Gas Corporation.
(d) Net trading income/net trading assets at historic costs – based on Department of Industry analysis of company accounts. Source: Monopolies and Mergers Commission Accountancy Staff.
• From 1955 to 1962 inclusive the National Coal Board figures relate to calendar years

Friday, 28 February

Claims against insolvent employers

Mr. Trotter (Tynemouth) asked when the limit of £200 per employee for preferential claims against insolvent employers was established; what the current equivalent will be in the light of present day values; and if the limit will be increased.

'The limit was established in the 1947 Companies Act,' said Mr. Clinton Davis. 'I understand that the current equivalent to the £200 limit at the present day values is about £765.00. Proposals for restoring the value of monetary limits are being considered in connection with possible future insolvency legislation.'

Third London Airport

Mr. Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar) asked about observations from the British Airports Authority on the subject of a third London airport.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'The British Airports Authority are contributing to the work which is in hand on how future London area traffic should be handled.'

Mr. McCrindle also asked, in the light of the latest traffic indications, the Government's policy in regard to the development of a third London airport, and about possible changes in policy regarding the use of Stansted Airport.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'Following the decision to abandon the Maplin airport project, we are now considering the views of local authorities and other organisations as the basis for more detailed consultations on the way in which future London area air traffic should be handled. No decisions concerning the development of a third London airport or the future of Stansted will be taken in advance of these consultations.'

Wool Textile Scheme

Mr. Stanley asked whether £15 million represents the total of sums earmarked and payments due under the Wool Textile Industry Scheme and falling within the financial limit specified for Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972 and for a breakdown of the £48 million committed to date under the Wool Textile Industry Scheme and the Offshore Credit Scheme as indicated by the Minister of State at the Department of Industry on 18 February.

Mr. Meacher said: 'The total sum committed under the Wool Textile Scheme is £15 million of which £1.8 million has been paid up to the end of January. The other £33 million is the estimated amount of payments which will be made to assist eligible projects under the terms of the Offshore Credit Scheme.'

Tourism

Mr. John Cope (South Gloucestershire) asked for the latest available past actual figures and future forecasts of foreign holiday-makers visiting this country, of British people holidaying abroad and of British people holidaying in the United Kingdom, showing in the case of British and foreign holiday-makers in the UK the number of nights spent by holidaymakers in each tourist board region.

Mr. Deakins gave the tables below, saying that it is not customary to venture official forecasts of the kind requested.

TABLE 1 (a)

	Year (b)	Million nights
Overseas visitors on holiday to the United Kingdom	1973	44.8
	1974 first half	14.3
United Kingdom residents going abroad on holiday	1973	98.2
	1974 first half	25.9

Source: International Passenger Survey.
(a) Further information, based on numbers of visits, is given in the Business Monitor, M6, Overseas Travel and Tourism, published by HMSO.
(b) Includes visitors from the Irish Republic

TABLE 2

Estimated numbers of nights spent by overseas holiday visitors to Great Britain by tourist board region 1973 (a)

Region	Million nights	Region	Million nights
Total United Kingdom	42.2	Total Scotland	2.0
Total England	20.8	Highlands and Islands	0.3
Cumbria	0.2	Grampian	0.1
Northumbria	0.2	East Central	0.3
North West	0.8	Clyde	0.5
Yorkshire	0.5	South West	(b)
Heart of England	0.6	Edinburgh and Lothians	0.7
East Midlands	0.4	Borders	(b)
Thames and Chilterns	0.8	Total Wales	0.5
East Anglia	0.7	North Wales	0.1
London	12.5	Mid Wales	0.1
West Country	1.6	South Wales	0.3
South East	2.5	Regions not specified	18.9 (c)

Source: International Passenger Survey
(a) Excluding visitors from Irish Republic, and visitors travelling directly to Northern Ireland and not via Great Britain.
(b) Less than 50,000 nights.
(c) Includes visitors staying in the United Kingdom for more than three months, who were not asked for the information: a number who did not reply; and a small number of visitors to Northern Ireland.

TABLE 3

Estimated numbers of nights away from home spent by British residents on holidays in Great Britain, 1973 (a) (b)

Region	Million nights	Region	Million nights
Total Great Britain	465	Total Scotland	55
Total England	355	Highlands and Islands	10
Cumbria	15	Grampian	5
Northumbria	15	East Central	10
North West	30	Clyde	15
Yorkshire	25	South West	5
Heart of England	15	Edinburgh and Lothians	10
East Midlands	20	Borders	(c)
Thames and Chilterns	15	Total Wales	55
East Anglia	35	North Wales	25
London	15	Mid Wales	10
West Country	110	South Wales	20
South East	65		

Source: British Tourist Authority, English, Scottish and Wales Tourist Boards.
(a) Information for Northern Ireland is not available.
(b) Excludes unaccompanied children under 16.
(c) Approximately 1 million nights.
Note: Some figures in the above tables do not add owing to rounding.

Parliament continued

Oil pollution

Mr. Cordle asked for a list of each incident of oil pollution in British territorial waters which came to the notice in 1974, and which was considered to be an actual or potential threat to the coastline together with (a) the date and location of the incident (b) the source of the oil (c) details of any oil which came on to the coastline, and (d) the approximate cost of dealing with the slick.

Mr. Clinton Davis told him that there were 67 confirmed sightings of oil slicks in territorial waters in 1974, but none was considered to threaten major pollution of the coast line and hence warrant the deployment of the Department of Trade's clearance capability.

Secondment to Brussels

Mr. Nigel Spearing (Newham South) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, how many of his departmental officials are seconded to either the permanent United Kingdom representative in Brussels or the Commission of the Common Market.

Mr. Benn said: 'Four departmental officials are seconded to HM Diplomatic service and are serving under the direction of the Permanent UK representative in Brussels from either the Departments of Industry, Trade, or Prices and Consumer Protection (the staff of the three Departments are managed on a common basis). In addition, 11 officials from these departments have been given permission to take up appointments with the Commission of the Common Market.'

Ferranti Ltd.

Mr. Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury): asked how much money has so far been provided to Ferranti Ltd. to assist the company with its day-to-day expenditure.

Mr. Benn said: 'A guarantee has been given under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 to Ferranti Ltd's. principal banker of additional overdraft facilities, at present, to a maximum of £6 million.

Mr. Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury) also asked Mr. Benn for a further statement about his discussions with the directors of Ferranti Ltd. relating to Government financial assistance for the company; how many meetings have taken place between his officials and those of the company since 1 January 1975; when the last of these meetings was held; what amount of financial assistance was discussed; how large a shareholding in the company was to be acquired; and when he expects the negotiations to be finalised.

Mr. Benn said: 'The meetings which officials have had with directors of Ferranti Ltd. were to prepare for the discussions I shall shortly be having with representatives of the employees and the management. Discussion of Government financial assistance was only exploratory and was based on information which has since had to be revised. Since 1 January 1975 there have been numerous meetings between my officials and the company the latest of which was on 21 February. Proposals will be formulated as soon as practicable; but I must first be able to take account of views expressed at the forthcoming tripartite talks and the results of revised studies of the financial prospects of the company.'

Footwear

Sir Geoffrey de Freitas (Kettering) asked the Secretary of State for Industry for a statement on the progress of his inquiries into the future of the British footwear manufacturing industry in the light of the increasing volume of imports from low-wage countries.

Mr. Meacher said: 'In my reply to the Hon. Member for Melton (Mr. Latham) on 3 February (*Trade and Industry*, 13 February, page 361), I stated that a steering group to oversee a study of the footwear industry was being set up. It is now hoped that the first meeting of the group will take place next month. The effect on the industry of current levels of low-cost import competition will certainly be one central item on their agenda.'

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

12 March 1975 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington, Notts.

Auctioneers: Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 13 Market Place, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffs. DE14 1HD

The lots on offer include a large quantity of woollen cloth, MT – electrical and electronic spares, aircraft components and ground equipment, generators, general household and office furniture, various textiles and clothing. Scrap metals, vehicle tyres, engineering tools and a large collection of other miscellaneous stores.

20 March 1975 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Golden Lion Hotel, Stirling

Auctioneers: Dixon & Wallace (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow G31 1AW. Tel. 041-554 2447

About 500 lots which include footwear, denim and BD trousers and blouses, jackets, raincoats and other clothing. Blankets, bedspreads, carpets, rugs and scrap textiles. Furniture, mattresses, electrical and electronic assemblies, ferrous and non-ferrous scrap, scrap batteries, MT spares and tyres, jacks, hand tools and tool kits, stop and wrist watches, binoculars, telescopes, bulkhead and wall clocks, snorer pumps, paints and oils, photographic equipment, Johnson 40 hp outboard motors, canoe trolleys and Sonobuoy packing tubes. Two Scammell 20 ton 6 x 6 tractors, Leyland 10 ton 6 x 4 2,500 gallon refueller, two Leyland Hippo 10 ton 6 x 4 cargo trucks, Thorneycroft 10 ton 6 x 4 truck, Bedford 6 ton tipper, 20 ton low loading trailer, Morris 15 cwt van, Morris 1,000 utility, Morris mini van, Austin 1800 saloons and a 8 cu yd towed scraper. Various machine tools and plant including David Brown hobbing machine, Herbert No. 7 turret lathe, Churchill universal grinder, Harrison and Herbert lathes, Centec plane horizontal pedestal miller, Pollard Corona radial drill, Windgrove and Rodger battery rail cars, Broomwade trailer mounted compressors, Parson trailer mounted generators. Hobart and Petbow trailer mounted welding plants, Lister 3 cyl diesel generator, Parsons Ford lighting generators and various other generators and compressors. Two trailer mounted aircraft engine attenuators.

Catalogues for the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times etc. are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

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Publications

Clean Air Today. Department of the Environment. (38 pages. HMSO. 1974. £1.00. ISBN 0 11 750718 0.) This booklet was conceived by the Clean Air Council, when the Protection of the Environment Bill, 1973, was before Parliament to give the public up-to-date information about air pollution control. Illustrated by black and white photographs showing the 'before and after' state of British cities and monuments, it is a guide to the progress made in cleaning the environment since the first attempt at pollution control in 1273. The current work being done by local and central government, industry and HM Clean Air Inspectorate, in industrial and domestic fields is summarised. There are sections on the domestic chimney, large chemical plants, diesel lorries and motor cars, sulphur dioxide and cigarette smoke. Emphasis is laid on the problems caused by the domestic chimney; and the working of the Clean Air Act 1956, with the smoke control orders is described. Nine simple graphs illustrate the progress made by different elements in making British air cleaner, and a short bibliography at the end suggests further reading on points raised.

Your Business and the Law, by John Harries. (209 pages. Oyez Publishing Ltd. 1975. £1.50. SBN 85120 169 5.) This is the fifth volume in the "Its your law" series of books dealing with various aspects of the law, prepared and edited by the Law Society. It is designed to provide the businessman with a guide to the law as it relates to the everyday administration of his firm or department, paying particular attention to business premises, staff employment, marketing and advertising. Written by a solicitor with extensive experience of commercial and industrial law, it is an easy to read handbook which deals with the whole mass of legislation relating to business management, from the regulations for the safety of staff to those for the standards of quality for goods. The book is divided into four parts: the first covers planning permission, offices, shops, factories, and pollution; the second part deals with staff employment and dismissal, redundancy pay, and industrial relations; the third with consumer protection, contracts, sale of goods, credit control, business names, and patents; and the final part looks at advertising regulations, sales promotion, and media advertising. A short guide to the Consumer Credit Act 1974 forms a postscript. The work combines a practical, business approach with a concise and up-to-date exposition of the legal facts, and will be valuable to businessmen at every level.

Fifteen years of Community policy. Commission of the European Communities. (69 pages. Available from HMSO. £0.55. ISBN 0 11 934281 2.) This report, dated January 1973 but only just published, attempts to assess the influence of Community policy on the economies of member countries and of the Community as a whole for the period since the establishment of the EEC and Euratom in 1958. Two introductory chapters outline the main features of development and consider the extent to which the Community has become a unified economic area. They are followed by a general survey of how far Treaty objectives have been fulfilled. Chapter three deals with the development of production structures. This development has involved the removal of obstacles to the movement of goods and of other factors of production as well as the implementation of various aspects of Community policy, in particular competition and industrial policy. Later chapters discuss the development of incomes, standards of living and the use of the national product, the steadiness of the rate of growth and the Community's contribution to the creation of a world economic order. One fact which emerges from the report is that the 15 years concerned fell into two periods – the first 8–10 years of the creation of the Common Market and the second period in which new objectives and tasks have been developed to deal with new problems. For lack of more recent figures the statistics included in the report are seldom later than 1971.

Agricultural Policy in Luxembourg. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (33 pages. Available from HMSO. 1974. £0.80. ISBN 92 64 11310 X.) This is one of a series of reports on agricultural policy in OECD member countries. This particular report was discussed and, in 1973, adopted by the OECD Working Party on Agricultural Policies. The report is divided into two parts. The first of these, 'The State of Agriculture', uses graphs, tables and narrative to demonstrate the number and size of farms, the various factors involved in production, the amount of foreign trade, prices, and the level of food consumption. The second section, 'Policy Aims and Measures', describes the Luxembourg Government's agricultural aims and expenditure, and discusses at some length the EEC and state measures which assist agriculture. The material in this report is presented in a straightforward manner, and the sources which are used are cited underneath each statistical table and in footnotes.

The European Community in maps, compiled by I. B. F. Kormoss. (14 maps with descriptive notes. European Communities Commission. Available from HMSO. 1974. £0.32.) These maps are intended to provide geographical and economic information about the Community, although, in fact, the geography is political in content. The 14 maps give information on administrative units, population, land use, production of energy, the industrial scene, transport and communications, and the EEC's trade relations with the rest of the world. Two cartograms represent comparative sizes and populations of both hemispheres. The information, by virtue of being in diagrammatic form, is lucidly presented. The introductory notes serve to support and to extend the information presented on the maps. Summarised details of the various trade agreements with other blocs are given, including the Yaounde Convention and links with EFTA and the Mediterranean countries. The statistics themselves have been culled from various sources, and some of them are necessarily a little dated (of the demographic figures). It is obvious, however, that the latest available information has been used: eg the new local government situation in England and Wales is clearly depicted.

BRITISH JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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BOTB British Overseas Trade Board

The latest showground on earth

Derek Todd reports on the venture that is transforming 310 acres of rural heartland into Britain's new National Exhibition Centre – designed to be open for business early next year

While construction of the National Exhibition Centre near Birmingham proceeds on schedule and is expected to be completed in some six months' time, Members of both Houses of Parliament are to have the opportunity of seeing a special display about it next week in the Palace of Westminster.

This exhibition about exhibitions – and, specifically, the NEC where they will be held – is to be presented, 10-14 March, in the Upper Waiting Hall of the House of Commons: it gives facts and figures on the development and its programme of trade events and business conventions which begins in February 1976 with the International Spring Fair.

The National Exhibition Centre at Bickenhill near Birmingham is being developed and will be operated as a joint venture by Birmingham Corporation and Birmingham Chamber of Commerce: on completion there will be seven halls offering nearly a million square feet of covered display space; there will also be two new hotels and conference suites.

With such up-to-date and comprehensive facilities on this 310-acre site, it is hoped that more of Britain's trade fairs will grow into fully international events and that other peripatetic exhibitions of worldwide importance at present held in other established centres will be encouraged in future to make use of NEC.

The NEC lies at the hub of Britain's motorway network. A new rail station brings it within 80 minutes of London (Euston), with trains every 30 minutes during exhibitions. Alongside the centre is Birmingham's international airport, offering a range of scheduled European services and capacity for exhibition charter flights.

The landscaped lakeside site includes two new hotels, the Birmingham Metropole with 500 double bedrooms and the Warwick Hotel with accommodation for 200 guests, and 10 catering units, as well as an exhibitors' club.

Six of the NEC's seven air-conditioned halls of varying size are ranged around a central piazza, while Hall 6, intended for smaller specialist displays, stands apart.

The complex also incorporates a conference and convention centre to be equipped with the latest audio-visual aids and facilities for simultaneous translation.

State the operators: 'Birmingham is building the world's most modern exhibition and conference centre. It will provide a comprehensive service, simplify many procedures and eliminate the frustration so often associated with exhibitions. The scale is right: a site of 125 hectares (310 acres) is being developed. The links are right: communications by road, rail and air unequalled anywhere. The concept is right: at last British industry will have a showplace of which it can really be proud.'

In next week's display, the introductory panel explains: 'The National Exhibition Centre . . . is financed by City of Birmingham loan fund and Government grant. Actively supported by the organisations represented in this display, it is a co-ordinated venture in the use of national resources designed to create a truly international project rivalling the modern, established exhibition centres in the rest of Europe.

'The objective is to provide the environment and easy accessibility that will enable British-based exhibitions to increase their size and to attract far greater international participation and attendances than has been possible until now: to put Britain in the first division for staging world events. Such exhibitions have in the past created, for other countries, tremendous spin-off in terms of invisible exports. Above all, they have provided a solid advantage in orders taken for the industries of the host nation.

'During three years of initial planning, 1970-72, and a three-year building programme, 1973-75, the development team has sought to benefit from the experience gained by pioneering centres abroad – and to capitalise on the discovery of a 310-acre site located at a unique cluster of road, rail and air communications in the heart of Britain.'

The help of Government services is acknowledged in another panel: 'The British Overseas Trade Board has agreed to make a financial contribution towards the cost of overseas advertising. This is being done under the scheme for financial support to UK exhibition organisers towards the cost of advertising their events overseas. The purpose of this scheme is to attract foreign buyers to trade fairs and exhibitions held in this country.

'The National Exhibition Centre Company is pleased to acknowledge the immense amount of practical help the official services have given in drawing attention to its facilities and to the exhibitions with export potential to be held at the Centre. This help has been given by the BOTB/Department of Trade, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and its posts worldwide, the Overseas Services of the Central Office of Information and the External Services of the BBC.

Other panels of the display give a detailed description of NEC, with an aerial photograph; a write-up on the hotels and conference centre; a schedule of events booked for 1976-77; a briefing on the City of Birmingham's role in the venture; part being played by the British Tourist Authority and English Tourist Board in generating business and leisure travel, with pictures of tourist attractions in the area of the site; an exposition by British Airways, with map and illustrations, and a layout by British Caledonian Airways; a contribution by British Rail, with a diagram of the new Birmingham International station and an Inter-City map.

Frank Cole, a past president of Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce and chairman of the NEC Company

since its inception in 1970, says: 'It has been an immense task to develop this large-scale project – covering 310 acres and providing nearly a million square feet of covered exhibition space, a 1,000-bed hotel and large conference hall, new rail station and special road infrastructure.

'From the start, my colleagues and I recognised that it could be achieved only by blending the local authorities' resources with professional business expertise and an intimate knowledge of the exhibition world to meet the requirements of international exhibitors and buyers.

'The City of Birmingham and the Chamber of Industry and Commerce therefore formed a joint management company and appointed a distinguished design team. Then began our three-year task of assembling plans, in close consultation with the exhibition industry, and liaising with all the transport and other authorities whose involvement and investment were essential.'

When these matters were completed in late 1972, a final decision was taken on the method of financing the development, said Mr. Cole. The Government provided a grant of £1.5 million and approved a scheme whereby the City of Birmingham would raise, on the commercial market, the remaining £21.5 million required.

Continued Mr. Cole: 'Without the close-knit relationship created by political leaders and industrialists sitting round the same table over the past five years, I honestly doubt whether sufficient momentum could have been maintained. Britain would then have lost a marvellous opportunity to capture the benefits of being host nation to major international exhibitions – benefits monopolised since 1945 by other European countries which have forged ahead with fine new centres. And Birmingham itself would have lost the opportunity of earning millions of pounds from tourism, shopping, entertainment and other service industries.'

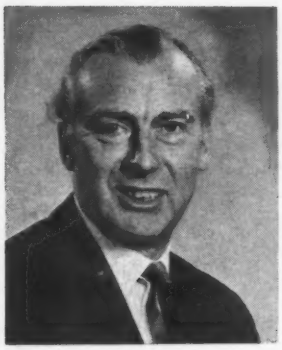
NEC was lucky enough to find its ideal site just outside Birmingham in an area of the country where important manufacturing and exporting plants, the capital goods industries initially seen as making use of the new complex, are concentrated, Mr. Cole related. The site, immediately accessible by road, fitted in exactly with transport requirements. There was a first class rail service available, with a main line running straight alongside the site. It was necessary to be close to an airport if the Centre were to be international in its approach to the exhibition market and here Birmingham Airport was just the other side of the site.

Frank Cole added: 'The main aim is that NEC should provide Britain with the means of becoming host country for international exhibitions, putting us in the first division. At the moment, the Germans lead in this field, followed by France, Holland, Italy. We now have the chance, given the support of British industry, to stage exhibitions that will win recognition throughout the world – and earn a permanent place on international trade fair calendars.'

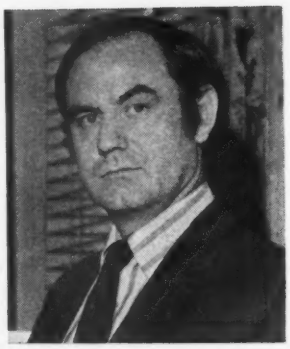
The theme of making Britain's place on world trade fair calendars more prominent was taken up by NEC general manager Richard A. Cunningham.

'The really important thing, I believe, is that this is a *national* solution to the problem of exhibition facilities in this

Aerial view of construction of Britain's new National Exhibition Centre near Birmingham: in the left foreground are the two hotels and conference complex; the display halls are in the centre with the express rail route, where a new station is being built, behind them; and at the top is the city's airport. Photograph by coutresy of 'Birmingham Evening Mail'.



NEC chairman Frank Cole.



NEC general manager Richard A. Cunningham.

country,' he declared. 'It is a national solution that will be an enormous help to our exports, a national solution that I think was just not possible in our previous situation.

'It will be the best centre in Europe and one of the best in the world. It has taken this country a long time to get to this position but, because we have come into the international picture rather late, we have been able to take the opportunity of looking at virtually every existing centre in the world and come up with a solution which happens to work. It's the combination of design features and communications – converging motorways, our own railway station and airport on the doorstep – that make it right.

'It's going to be the only British centre able to compete on the international front with the big complexes in Europe – Hanover, Dusseldorf, Utrecht and the like – and the world at large,' he claimed. 'Until now, we've had nothing to compete on this level. Obviously, the potential for this country's trade is immense.

'Another advantage is that this will be Britain's sole national exhibition complex, our one "solution", while a country like Germany with its major trade fair centres has about seven "solutions". It's much more viable to have only one.

'The complex is called the National Exhibition Centre but, of course, we hope to house international events. Until now, Britain's had only a handful of international exhibitions, while a major trade fair nation like Germany has had 30 to 40. We shall now have the facilities here to make headway in this direction, to enter into the international league. And, already, there are indications that at least one scheduled exhibition is going to be recognised on the international circuit.

'An exhibition is really international only when a participant goes to sell not only to that country but to world buyers coming to that particular venue, when the whole world converges on a fair. When that happens, the host country is at a great advantage. For, quite apart from the direct trading that goes on, there are the massive side benefits of bringing exhibitors and visitors into a city – it has been estimated that these can come to a million pounds a day.

'At the moment, frankly, Britain is in the second division, as far as exhibitions are concerned. We have to get into the first division – and now we have the facilities. Not only can we get into the first division – we can beat our competitors in it.

'Construction is on schedule and over two-thirds of the way through. We are absolutely confident of completion by our target date of 30 September 1975. Then we shall have a few months to settle our staff down and build up for the inaugural exhibition, the International Spring Fair, starting 1 February 1976.'

Richard Cunningham went on: 'The cost of participating in this modern new complex will be no more than participating in existing British centres in 1976 – and, on top of that, you have all the modern advantages of the NEC. Indications are – as far as you can ever tell in the exhibition business – that events will be spread very evenly throughout the year. That's another advantage over some of the big Continental centres where events are often concentrated into a short period, leaving big gaps in the rest of the year.'

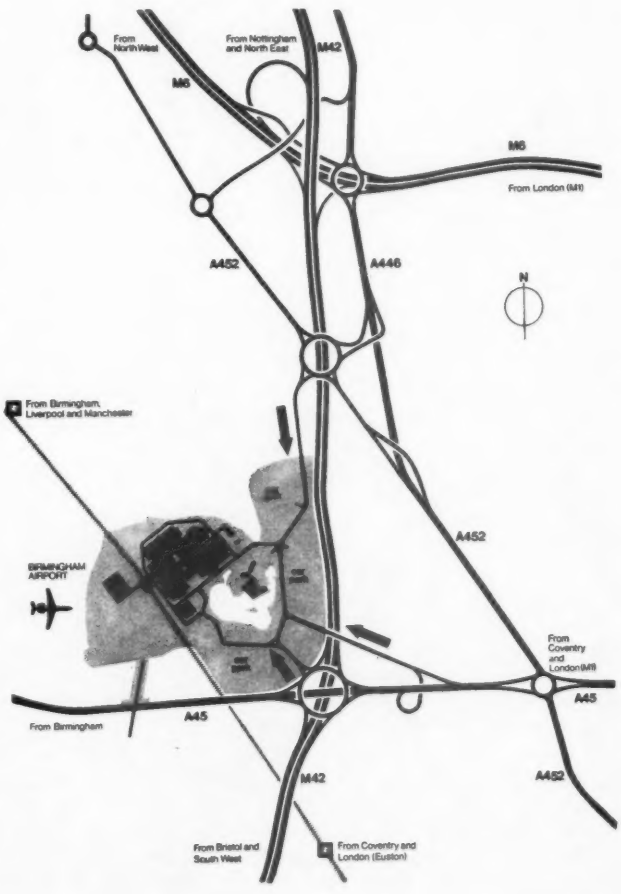
The NEC general manager concluded: 'There has been a certain amount of what I call emotional resistance about a national exhibition centre being sited in the Midlands. But we find that of those who come here – and see the technical aspects of the centre, the rail link and the airplanes landing – literally no one goes away unimpressed. And there are visiting parties all the time now. When people see it – because it's on a scale that's big and glamorous and dramatic – their doubts are dispelled. There's no doubt about this whatsoever. It's like moving from an old theatre to a new theatre – people think the show can never be the same. We think it can be even better: staged better – and giving a better performance.'

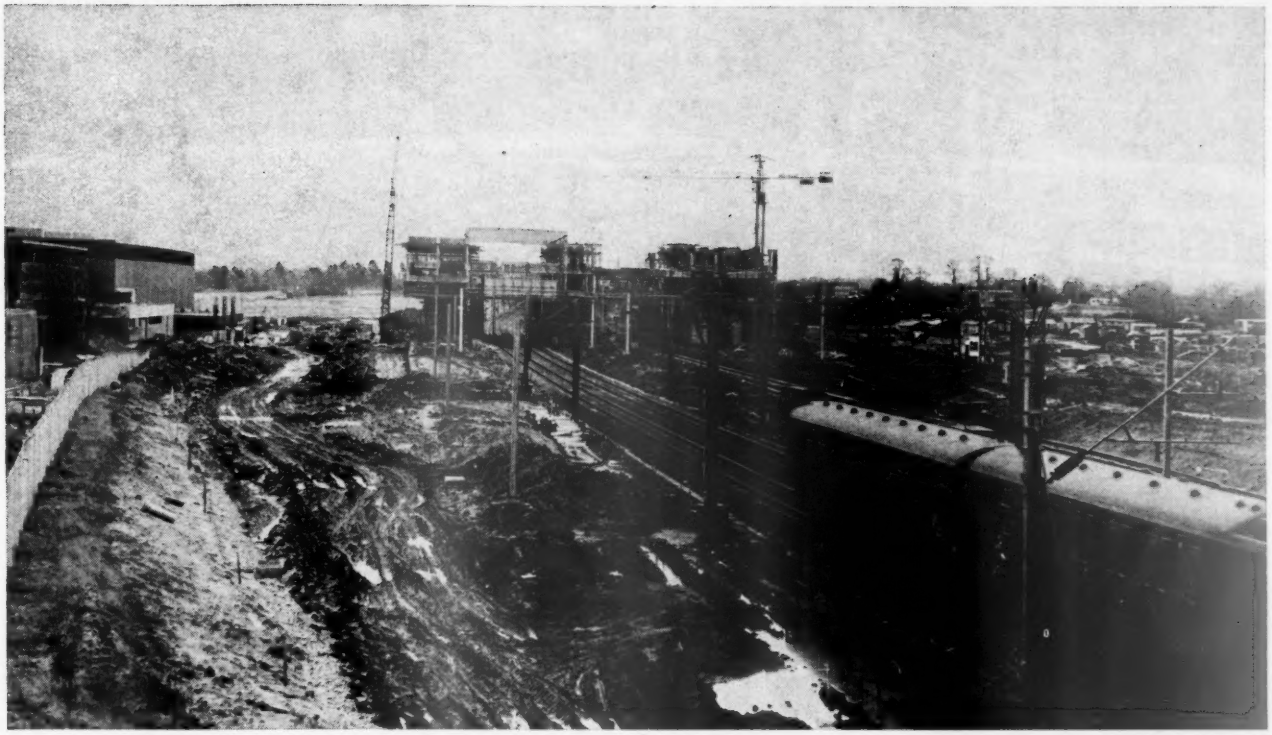
Access to the National Exhibition Centre
By road

Like the spokes of a wheel, the M1, M5, M6 motorways already converge on Birmingham, providing fast relaxed driving from all parts of Britain to its new international exhibition complex. Work has now started on the first section of the M42 motorway which runs alongside the eastern boundary of its site. The M42 route is planned as a further link between the M5 and M1. When completed, the construction of the M40 motorway from Oxford to the M42 south of Birmingham will provide a second motorway route to the Centre from London and the South East.

Four special grade-separated intersections are being built to provide the National Exhibition Centre with rapid access to

Orientation and access map of NEC showing road, rail and air links.





Under construction: British Rail's five-platform station, Birmingham International, to be linked with NEC by high-level walkway and escalator.

its car parks from these motorways and three major trunk roads – the A45, A452 and A446. Road access is free from urban traffic congestion and the city centres of Birmingham and Coventry – both only 13 kilometres (8 miles) from the NEC – are quickly accessible by purpose-built expressways. Within the Centre there will be visitor parking for 15,000 cars and 200 coaches in four carefully landscaped parking areas. Reserved car spaces for exhibitors are provided close to the exhibition halls. An internal transport system will carry visitors from the general car parks to the main entrance of the exhibition hall complex where they and others arriving by car, taxi or coach will enter under a large suspended roof designed as an attractive architectural feature.

By rail

British Rail's main electrified Inter-City express route from London (Euston) to Birmingham forms the western boundary of the NEC site and British Rail is now building a new five-platform station, Birmingham International, alongside the exhibition complex. Of modern design, the station's construction is integrated with the NEC's central piazza and halls by a high-level walkway and escalator system.

The latest air-conditioned 100 mph trains already provide a half-hourly service throughout the day between London and Birmingham (New Street) where there is the widest range of interchange services in Britain. Liverpool, Manchester, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Glasgow will all have excellent fast rail links with the NEC. For trains stopping at the NEC station the journey time to London (Euston) will be only 80 minutes and just over the hour when the advanced passenger train is in service on the route. Special day excursion rates will be available for exhibition visitors and extra services will be arranged by British Rail when required.

By air

Birmingham's international airport is also directly adjacent to the Centre. It already operates a full range of scheduled services to many major continental cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt and Paris. Flights to Zurich and Milan are being introduced. Domestic destinations include London (Heathrow), Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Newcastle and Teesside. The airport also deals with special charter flights, air taxis, helicopters and private aircraft.

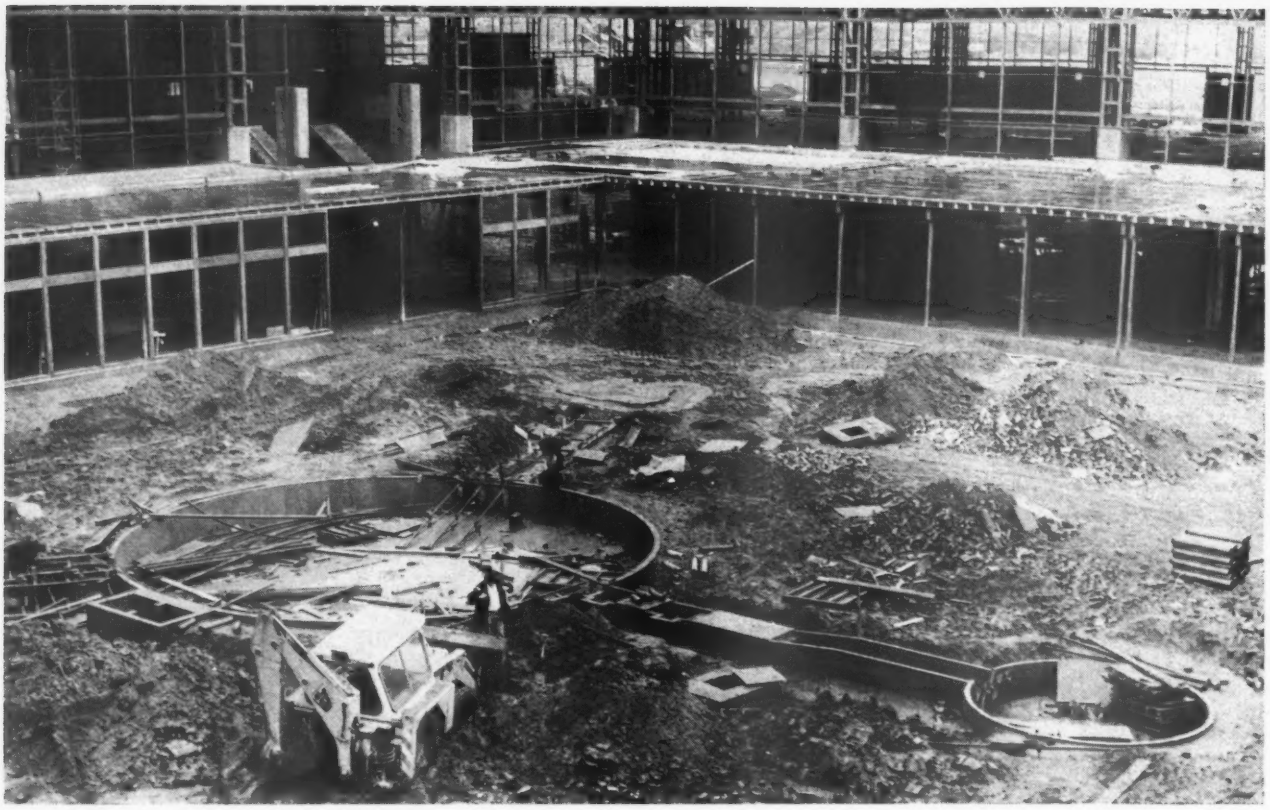
Further expansion of scheduled services is planned by a number of airlines and British Airways has now based a fleet of BAC1-11 aircraft at Birmingham Airport for this purpose. Approval has been sought for the construction of a completely new terminal building, with the most modern passenger handling facilities, to be integrated with the NEC rail station. The arrival and departure lounges will be linked by a short overhead covered walkway with the station concourse from which passengers will have access to its platforms or the exhibition halls. Pending the completion of the new air terminal, exhibition visitors will have a coach service to cover their journey to the Centre, only 1.3 kilometres (1 mile) from the present airport terminal buildings.

The piazza: heart of the Centre

Visitors arriving for an exhibition will enter the air-conditioned piazza, the nerve-centre of the hall complex, where signposts guide them to the entrance for the exhibition they wish to visit. The piazza, planned around two large gardens, contains a series of shops essential to the visitor including banks, newsagents, tobacconists, a chemist's shop and postal facilities. A travel centre will provide a travel and accommodation service and a theatre and entertainment booking agency.

The management company, the National Exhibition Centre Ltd., has offices in the piazza so that its staff will be in constant touch with events and can deal immediately with any problems that may arise. Other services located in the piazza include a fire-fighting force and a medical centre (with access to an underground road for ambulances), as well as police and control rooms for the public address, engineering supervision and security systems serving the whole complex.

A communication centre will provide an operational base for the world's press with wire agency and telex facilities, working space and TV and radio interviewing studios; the



Construction of the Piazza, with ornamental pond units and shop shells, around which the Centre's halls are grouped for easy access.

accommodation supplements individual press rooms attached to each exhibition. Registration and information desks are situated in the piazza, while demountable kiosks for other services can be hired by the exhibition organiser and placed in its broad arcades.

Spacious halls: designed for modern exhibitions

The main exhibition halls (1-5) have been grouped around the piazza. When the whole complex is used for one major event, full-height shutters between the halls can be quickly opened to provide a single unit offering 85,635 sq. m. (921,770 sq. ft.) of exhibition space. For smaller events, halls can be let individually or in groups and each has a visitors' entrance from the piazza. It is a layout designed to offer variable lettings and to reduce walking distances between display areas to the minimum.

Hall 6, with 3,785 sq. m. (40,740 sq. ft.) of exhibition space, has been deliberately separated from the main complex. The hall is designed for small specialist exhibitions and will have its own catering and cloakroom facilities. The full range of services housed in the piazza will be a short walk away. The hall can also be hired for short opening ceremonies and similar large-scale gatherings.

Thirty-seven goods entrances with electrically-operated doors, wide and high, have been located around the exhibition halls. Wherever possible, the goods doors have been placed opposite each other so that lorries can drive straight into the halls, unload at the stand and drive out through the opposite side of the hall. The minimum of vehicle manoeuvring inside the halls has been the objective.

The exhibition halls, all on ground floor level, have internal heights varying from 8.6 m. (28.2 ft.) to 22.8 m. (74.8 ft.) A modular space frame roof is supported by steel columns at 30 m. (98 ft.) intervals except in the central section of the vast Hall 5 where the span is 60 m. (197 ft.). This section of Hall 5 is especially high – 22.8 m. (74.8 ft.) – for the display of tall exhibits, cranes, boats and giant machinery.

The wall cladding is in three parts, each serving a specific function. The base is formed of pre-cast concrete panels with some sections that can be removed so that it will be possible to place awkward exhibits and power generating or fume extraction equipment outside while the display remains linked to the stands inside the hall. All the pre-cast panels have a regular pattern of knockout panels for fume or exhaust extraction. Above the base are thermally insulated steel cladding sheets. The top cladding is a continuous band of tinted glazing which, combined with a pattern of translucent roof lights, will give excellent natural light inside the halls.

DIMENSIONS

	Gross exhibition space		Organisers' offices		Total space		Internal clear height	
Hall	Sq. m.	Sq. ft.	Sq. m.	Sq. ft.	Sq. m.	Sq. ft.	M.	Ft.
1	14,010	150,800	260	2,800	14,270	153,600	16.7	54.8
2	11,520	124,000	230	2,480	11,750	126,480	11.7	38.4
3	10,610	114,210	165	1,775	10,775	115,985	11.7	38.4
3a	7,895	84,980	165	1,775	8,060	86,755	11.7	38.4
3 + 3a	18,505	199,190	330	3,550	18,835	202,740	11.7	38.4
4	16,700	179,760	325	3,500	17,025	183,260	11.7	38.4
5	24,900	268,020	400	4,300	25,300	272,320	16.7	54.8
5 High level	3,600	38,750	—	—	—	—	22.8	74.8
6	3,785	40,740	205	2,210	3,990	42,950	8.6	28.2
Total	89,420	962,510	1,750	18,840	91,170	981,350		

Exhibitions scheduled for 1976 NEC

International Spring Fair, 1-5 February (Gifts and Hardware Industries), Trades Promotion Services; Furnex, 15-19 March (Furniture Production Exhibition), Exhibitions for Industry Ltd.; Hevac '76, 5-9 April (International Heating, Ventilating and Air-Conditioning Exhibition), Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd.; The Licensed Victuallers Exhibition, 5-9 April, The Morning Advertiser; IEA '76, 3-7 May (International Instruments, Electronics and Automation Exhibition), Industrial and Trade Fairs; Electrex '76, 3-7 May (International Electrical Exhibition), Electrical Engineers (ASEE) Exhibitions Ltd.; Iphex, 3-7 May (International Pneumatics and Hydraulics Exhibition), Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd.; International Industrial Safety Trade Exhibition, 17-21 May, Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents; Surface Treatment and Finishing Show, 18-21 May, Andry Montgomery Ltd.; Amdea/Brema, 23-27 May (Amdea), 23-31 May (Brema) (International Electrical and Electronic Consumer Goods Trade Show), Andry Montgomery Ltd.; International Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Allied Trades Exhibition, 2-11 June, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd.; 11th International Symposium on Gas Chromatography, 5-9 July, Perkin-Elmer Ltd.; International Watch and Jewellery Trade Fair, 5-9 September, IPC Consumer Industries Press Ltd.; International Plant Engineering and Maintenance Exhibition and Conference, 27 September-1 October, Clapp and Poliak (Europe) Ltd.; Mach '76, 22 September-2 October (International Exhibition of Machine Tools, Gauges and Tooling), Machine Tool Trades Association; International Dactex, 17-21 October (Domestic and Contract Textiles Exhibition), Exhibition Managements Ltd.; Public Works Congress and Exhibition Construction Equipment Municipal Services, 15-20 November, Brintex Exhibitions Ltd.; Enpocon, 15-20 November (The Environmental Pollution Control Exhibition and Congress), Brintex Exhibitions Ltd.; EWT, 15-20 November (The Effluent and Water Treatment Exhibition and Convention), Brintex Exhibitions Ltd.; Offshore International Exhibition, 6-10 December, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd.

Exhibitions scheduled for 1977 NEC

International Spring Fair, February (Gifts and Hardware Industries), Trades Promotion Services; International Furniture Show, February, British Furniture Manufacturers Exhibitions Ltd.; Furnex, March (Furniture Production Exhibition), Exhibitions for Industry Ltd.; Pakex' 77, March (International Packaging Exhibition), Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd.; The Licensed Victuallers Exhibition, April, The Morning Advertiser; World Table Tennis Championships, April, English Table Tennis Association; International Foundry Exhibition, May, The Foundry Trades Equipment and Suppliers Association Ltd.; Mechanical Handling '77, May (International Mechanical and Handling Exhibition), Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd.; International Watch and Jewellery Trade Fair, September, IPC Consumer Industries Press Ltd.; Interplas '77, September (International Plastics Exhibition), Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd.; The International Mining Exhibition, October, Brintex Exhibitions Ltd.

The halls have asphalt-covered concrete floors, capable of withstanding nearly all anticipated floor loadings. For exceptionally heavy capital plant, NEC engineers will install strengthened foundations.

All materials and finishes have been carefully selected, in consultation with the authorities, for their fire-resistant properties. A comprehensive five prevention and alarm system has been incorporated.

A pleasant atmosphere will be provided by 101 roof-level air-conditioning units. All independently controlled, the units will circulate warm or chilled air as required and will maintain a comfortable temperature at all times of the year.

Electricity, gas, water, waste disposal, compressed air and telephone lines will be distributed by a specially designed underfloor system. Underneath the gangways lie a pattern of walkway tunnels containing service mains and power lines. Every 6 m. (20 ft.) there are take-off points, for all services, linked to a network of empty underground ducts. Along the ducts NEC engineers will insert and bring direct to 'ports' on the floor of the exhibition stands whatever services the exhibitor orders. The whole operation can take place rapidly without interference to the progress of assembling stands on the exhibition floor.

Lakeside luxury: two hotels in a woodland setting

The Birmingham Metropole is a luxury hotel containing 500 individually air-conditioned twin-bedded rooms each with its own bathroom, television, radio and direct dial telephone.

The Warwick is a 200-bedroom hotel. Moderately priced, it has single bedrooms each with private bathroom, television, radio and telephone.

Conferences: an international dimension

Conferences, technical symposia and sales presentations are playing an increasingly important role in the life of an international exhibition. The Birmingham Metropole's Conference Centre is designed to give exhibition organisers large-scale and purpose-built accommodation of the highest quality.

The Conference Centre's main hall seats 1,600 delegates, its medium size hall seats 400 and a further hall accommodates 160. All these halls can be divided into smaller units, each with separate entrances, to assist the conference planner meet his individual needs. A lecture theatre/cinema seats 200.

Advanced electronic equipment will be available in all conference halls for sound amplification, special lighting and audio-visual aids, film-projection and simultaneous translation.

The 500-bedroom Metropole Hotel and single storey convention complex seen across the man-made lake on the NEC site.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Seen on a British stand at last month's Annual Convention and Show of the National Sporting Goods Association in Houston are (left to right): W. C. Hodgkins, British Consul (Commercial/Information), Stanley Lowy (Unicorn Darts), John Yates (Southwest Darts Ltd., Dallas), Jim Miceli (General Sportcraft, New Jersey) and Barry Twomlow (Unicorn Darts).

American sporting goods market looking healthy

From W. C. Hodgkins, MBE, Consul (Commercial/Information), Houston: The 46th annual convention and show of the National Sporting Goods Association returned to Houston for 1975, filling this time both the Astrohall and Astrodome. A record number of 1,381 manufacturers exhibited and the attendance exceeded expectations with a total of 34,841 visitors at the end of the four-day period – 23-26 January.

Thirty-two British firms participated at the show in a joint venture sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board, The Federation of British Manufacturers of Sports and Games and the Camping Trades Association of Great Britain. In addition to the British group exhibits, there were group exhibits from Belgium, Canada, Taiwan, Germany, Italy, Spain and – for the first time – New Zealand.

The sporting goods scene in the USA is currently both cautious and optimistic. The consensus is that sales for 1975 will be as good, if not better than, 1974. During 1974, Americans spent approximately $8 billion on sporting goods; tennis gear enjoyed an increase of 22 per cent over 1973, archery 28 per cent and ice-skating and ice-hockey 20 per cent. Fishing and hunting equipment remained strong, while sales in skiing, bowling and camping were static.

This show always attracts a number of well-known US and international sporting celebrities and some notable guests were Australian tennis champion Margaret Court, Pancho Gonzales, Fred Perry and various prominent baseball, football and basketball stars.

At the British stand, Kwiz Darts displayed their products and Barry Twomlow of Unicorn Darts again demonstrated his prowess at darts and appeared on local television where he was able to promote the first World Darts Championship being sponsored by Unicorn – a championship whose US finals are being co-sponsored by a well-known American brewer. He and two other members of the British group also took part in a two-hour radio discussion about sports and games in general.

Exhibiting sports footwear and clothing were Barralan-Leicester, Cheetah Sports, Gola Sports, Gymphlex, Kingswell Sports, Mileta Sports and Stylo. These all mounted colourful visually-attractive displays which competed favourably with the many similar exhibits by US and foreign manufacturers. Sports equipment was shown by Bridport Gundry (sports nettings), S. W. Hancock (table tennis, football and golf), Mercury International (gymnastic mats), A. W. Phillips (tennis and cricket equipment), J. Price (Bath) Ltd. (golf and tennis balls), Shark Sports (wet and dry suits and helmets), Slazengers and Stuart Surridge (soccer and cricket equipment).

Exhibits drawing particular attention were International Golf Holdings 'Passport' club, which utilizes a new tough 'golf alloy', and SOS Swimwear, which was showing its safety flotation system contained in an unobstructive waistbelt.

The Camping Trades Association exhibit group consisted of the well established Avon Rubber Co. showing its inflatable boats. Exhibiting camping equipment were Black of Greenock which netted orders for about $40,000, Hampton Works (Stampings) Ltd., Hawley Goodall, Mountaineering Activities, Polywarm Ltd. and Ultimate Equipment. Belstaff International showed its weatherproof clothing; Mountaineering Activities, mountaineering clothing and equipment and F. E. and J. R. Hopkinson, sporting knives. R. F. Development displayed paddling pools and swimming aids. Exhibiting, for the first time, was C. A. Church (Downton) Ltd. with shades for trailers and mobile homes. H. Turrell again demonstrated the art of fly-tying and A. E. Partridge displayed fishing rods.

Several fairly substantial orders were taken by the Camping Trades Association group, marking America's increasing interest in hiking, back-packing and other 'back-to-nature' forms of outdoor activities.

The great majority of manufacturers and wholesalers feel that, with the re-distribution of work hours and continuing energy crisis curtailing travel, Americans are finding themselves with far more leisure hours at home. People are, therefore, turning to sports and games as an inexpensive, interesting and satisfying means of filling time.

Concern for the environment, while curtailing to a certain extent land development in and around skiing areas, has increased America's consciousness of nature. This has led to numbers of young people taking up hiking, canoeing, rafting and climbing in an attempt to become more familiar with the countryside; furthermore, it has also been pointed out that within rural areas people are turning more and more to hunting and fishing as a means of stretching their food dollars; hence the optimism about the future of the sporting goods market.

Most of the British exhibitors achieved their objectives in orders taken or contact with potential agents and established customers and exposure to the market. It is hoped that even more British exhibitors will participate in the 1976 show which will be held in Chicago at McCormick Place, 5-8 February.

The shop window's shop window in Dusseldorf reflects success

From commercial section, British Consulate-General, Dusseldorf: The 5th Euroshop, 14-18 February, (the first was in 1966) again proved to be the biggest specialised exhibition and congress in the world for shop fittings, shop equipment, window displays and commercial window decor. The fair was organised by the Dusseldorf Messegesellschaft and held in nine halls covering 37,700 sq m of net space. There were 524 exhibitors from 18 countries, an overall increase of nine per cent over 1972.

Great Britain, with 22 firms, was the largest foreign exhibitor, followed by France with 19 firms, Italy (16), Switzerland (6), Holland (13), Denmark (7), Austria (3), Sweden (14), Belgium (7), Canada (2), USA (1), Spain (3), Hungary (1), Norway (1), Japan (2) and Ireland (1). During the five days, 50,000 trade visitors were counted of whom 33 per cent were foreign mainly from Common Market and EFTA countries but also from as far afield as USA.

Britain had a joint venture in three halls with 18 firms under the auspices of the Shop and Display Equipment Association in conjunction with the British Overseas Trade Board, the 18 British firms were slightly fewer in number than at the 1972 event (22 firms). The Association had an information stand and also the National Association of Shopfitters which, as exhibitor, represented 13 member firms. There were four other independent firms showing in other halls.

The majority of British firms had exhibited at the previous Euroshops and were determined to take advantage this time of the experience gained by hard selling. The favourable position of the joint venture stands – in particular in halls – drew large numbers of potential customers throughout the duration of the fair.

The British exhibits covered a wide range of shop fittings, display equipment, accessories, Commercial decor materials, refrigerated cabinets, display mannequins, shelving, pilfer proof systems, refrigerated show cases. price marking machines and also technical publications. £180,000 worth of orders were taken and a much higher figure is expected to be booked subsequent to the exhibition as a result of follow-up orders. Again, as in 1972, the Shop and Display Equipment Association decided to give away 100,000 polythene carrier bags printed with Union Jack designs, together with a large supply of information leaflets. The effect was most evident in that trade visitors helped themselves to these bags and carried them to the four corners of the exhibition site and Dusseldorf itself.

Almost all the British firms were very satisfied or highly delighted with the results of this colourful and lively exhibition and in many cases found potential agents not only for Germany but also for other countries. They were also able to establish that their designs, finish and styling were, in many cases, superior to their Continental competitors. The firms which displayed window models and mannequins reported outstanding business and it is understood that two firms booked orders together totalling £150,000. All the exhibitors, including the independent firms, received serious inquiries and orders.

It was felt by all joint venture participants that the show had again proved its effectiveness as an entry into the West German and other world markets. They intend to come again.

Promoting Wales in Los Angeles

The Development Corporation for Wales, has announced that it has signed a contract with US Aerosales/Medisales of California for a Wales Trade Centre to be established in Los Angeles.

The Centre will provide facilities for the promotion, development and sale of Welsh products in the State of California. Ten manufacturing companies from the Principality are being invited to participate in the scheme and the Development Corporation's office in Cardiff will serve as liaison between them and the Trade Centre.

The basic cost to each participating company will be £100 per year, states the Development Corporation. The Centre will provide a US address for all communications to and from firms in the USA, market intelligence reports from professional sources will be available upon request and free storage and distribution facilities for company literature will be provided.

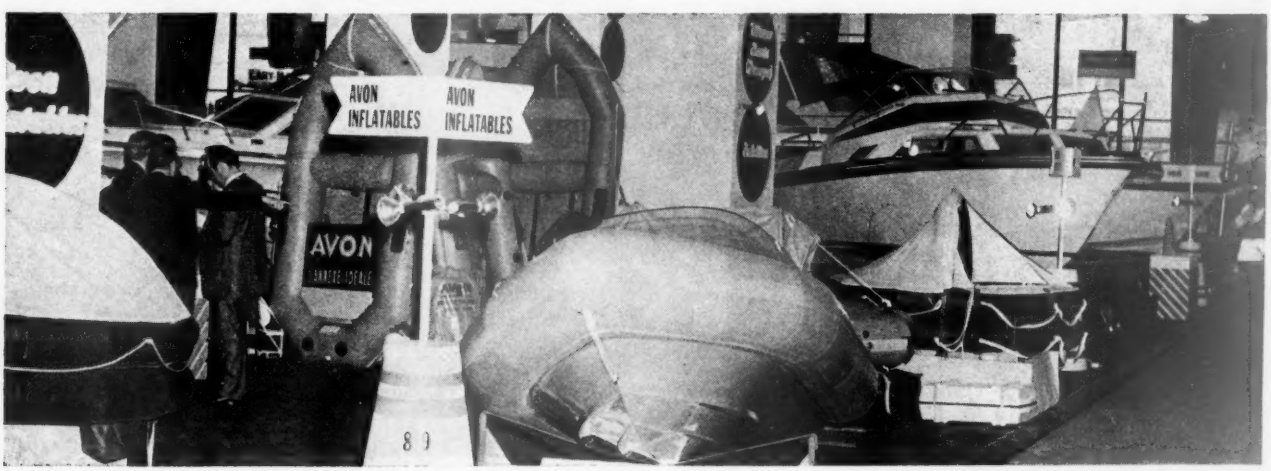
Other services offered will include full office accommodation, secretarial and support services for agents, visiting representatives of the companies and their sales and promotional campaigns. Special market survey work will be undertaken and a US purchasing service provided if requested.

Commenting upon the announcement, D. G. Badham, chairman of the Development Corporation said: 'This is a particularly important step in the Development Corporation's campaign to develop further the industrial and commercial links between Wales and the USA. California is the most populous state in the United States with nearly 21 million inhabitants and, if treated as an independent country, it would rank sixth in the world in terms of its gross national product.

'By establishing a Wales Trade Centre in this major international city we are able to offer Welsh manufacturing companies the opportunity of reaching a very significant overseas market.

'We believe that the venture will succeed and that it will grow over the years. This American base supplements the direct representation we already have in Germany and Switzerland.'

Inflatable boats on a British stand at an exhibition in France. The British Overseas Trade Board supported a joint venture, sponsored by SBBNF, at this event, the Paris International Boat Show, held in January.



Trade Information

Nigeria's £20 billion investment plans: Peter Shore outlines export opportunities

Big opportunities for British exporters were outlined by Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, in a statement to *Trade and Industry* and the trade press on return from his week's visit to Nigeria (see *Trade and Industry*, 28 February, page 533).

'I have come back from Nigeria with three main impressions,' he said.

'First, the Nigerians have very exciting plans for developing their economy. The scale and scope of their thinking is enormous. In the next five years they intend to spend £20 billion on public and private investment.

'Second, the Nigerians want to develop their co-operation and partnership with us. The strength, the depth and the variety of the British presence in the Nigerian community is visible throughout Nigerian society.

'They want to do business with us. They want to buy British.

'Third, there are enormous opportunities for Britain. With the increase in oil prices Nigeria is moving from a period of foreign exchange austerity to one of surplus and strength. We are their largest suppliers. We have 25 per cent of the market. That is less than 15 years ago when Nigeria became independent. But it is a bigger market and this is a very substantial and solid basis for renewed co-operation.

'The Nigerians third five-year plan, which is now in its final stages of preparation, will invigorate every section of the economy. And it should draw heavily on British experience and capacity. It will cover heavy industry, including oil refineries and iron and steel and petrochemical plants. It will cover industrial and social infrastructure projects – roads, ports, airways, hospitals and schools. And on agriculture it will include orders for a range of requirements from tractors and other vehicles to fertiliser and food processing plants.

'The Nigerians wish to develop their own capacity and skills. This means opportunities for joint operations in which we share our knowledge with them. It also means an increase in the already large UK effort to train Nigerians.

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, with Nigerian Federal Commissioner for Trade G. C. Akwaeze.

'Our task – Government, management and workers – is to respond and make the most of these opportunities.

'We need, most of all, to expand our productive capacity – to match our ability to supply with the demands of Nigeria and all the fast developing countries.

'This means two things: a massive injection of investment into productive capacity in UK industry and, here and now, the fullest possible use of our existing supply capacity.'

Peter Shore visiting Necom House which is being built by Costain in Lagos for Nigerian External Telecommunications. When its 37 storeys are complete, it will be the tallest office block in Nigeria. With Mr. Shore is Mike Sullivan, Costain's site agent.

Guide to the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection: fourth edition

The Department of Industry

The Department is responsible for general industrial policy, and for the industrial component of regional policy, including financial assistance to industry under the Industry Act. It sponsors individual manufacturing industries, including iron and steel, aircraft and shipbuilding; it is responsible for two nationalised industries, the British Steel Corporation and the Post Office. The Department is responsible for technical services to industry, and for industrial research and development, including civil aerospace research and the supervision of the industrial research establishments of the former Department of Trade and Industry. The Design Council and the National Research Development Corporation also come within its sphere.

Secretary of State for Industry

Anthony Wedgwood Benn

Minister of State

Lord Beswick
(also Department's spokesman in the House of Lords)

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Michael Meacher

1 General manufacturing industry
2 Chemicals and textiles
3 Shipbuilding policy
4 Metals, electrical engineering, process plant and industrial technology
5 Mechanical engineering
6 Computers, systems and electronics
7 Iron and steel
8 Industrial R & D
9 Aircraft industry, including aerospace

Mr. Meacher has special responsibility for items 1-6, reporting to Lord Beswick. Lord Beswick has special responsibility for items 7-9, although Mr. Meacher, together with the Secretary of State, speaks on these subjects in the House of Commons.

Minister of State

Eric Heffer

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Gregor MacKenzie

1 Industry Act
2 National Enterprise Board
3 Planning Agreements
4 Regional policy
5 Regional industrial finance
6 Regional industrial distribution
7 Regional development grants
8 Investment grants
9 Regional offices
10 Small firms

Mr. MacKenzie has special responsibility for items 4-10, reporting to Mr. Heffer. He also has special responsibility for posts and telecommunications affairs, reporting direct to the Secretary of State.

Department of Industry: Headquarters Organisation

Permanent Secretary: Sir Antony Part

The following Deputy Secretaries report direct to Sir Antony Part – Sir Ieuan Maddock, Mr. D. le B. Jones (except for Shipbuilding Policy Division), Mr. M. J. Kerry, Prof. A. T. Peacock, Mr. L. S. Berman, Mr. D. A. Lovelock and Mr. A. Lord (except for Industrial Planning Division).

Secretary (Industry): P. W. Carey

The following Deputy Secretaries report to Mr. Carey – Mr. R. F. Prosser, Mr. G. D. W. Odgers, Mr. R. H. W. Bullock, Mr. A. Lord (for Industrial Planning Division only) and Mr. D. le B. Jones (for Shipbuilding Policy Division only).

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
R. F. Prosser*	Regional Industrial Development	RID	M. H. M. Reid
	Regional Industrial Finance	RIF	A. J. Lippitt
	Regional Development Grants	RDG	J. E. Barnes
	Small Firms	SF	J. E. Barnes
G. D. W. Odgers Director, Industrial Development		IDU	M. C. Ashworth
		Deputy Directors	D. G. Eastmond I. F. L. Halliday M. G. M. Haines A. Gray
	Industry Studies		
R. H. W. Bullock	Paper. Timber and Miscellaneous Manufactures Branch	PTM	J. E. Barnes
	Chemicals and Textiles	CT	P. W. Ridley
	Minerals, Metals, Electrical Engineering, Process Plant and Industrial Technologies	MEPT	D. C. Clark
	Vehicle	V	W. R. G. Bell
	Machine Tools and Mechanical Engineering	M	D. N. Byrne
	Computers, Systems and Electronics	CSE	M. P. Lam
	Iron and Steel	IS	S. J. Gross
Sir Ieuan Maddock Chief Scientist	R & D Requirements	RR	B. W. Oakley
	R & D Contractors	RC	J. W. Nichols
	Space and Air Research	SAR	H. G. R. Robinson
D. le B. Jones	Air	Air	A. Warrington
	Concorde	Concorde	K. G. H. Binning
	Shipbuilding Policy	SBP	E. V. Marchant
	Posts and Telecommunications	PT	D. G. C. Lawrence
M. J. Kerry The Solicitor	Overseas Trade and ECGD	Sol A	T. D. Salmon
	Domestic Commercial Law; Industry Bill; Aerospace; Posts and Telecommunications; Consumer Affairs and Prices	Sol B	W. C. Beckett
	Prosecutions and Investigations	Sol C	J. A. Trapnell
	Industry and Industrial Assistance	Sol D	*Assistant Solicitors* W. T. Beynon R. Higgins
Prof. A. T. Peacock Chief Economic Adviser L. S. Berman Director of Statistics	Economics and Statistics 1	EcS1	D. R. H. Sawers
	Economics and Statistics 3	EcS3	P. M. Rees
	Economics and Statistics 4	EcS4	R. O. Goss
	Economics and Statistics 5	EcS5	T. Paterson
	Economics and Statistics 6	EcS6	Miss R. J. Maurice
	Business Statistics Office	BSO	M. C. Fessey
D. A. Lovelock Principal Establishment Officer	Establishment Senior Staff Management	SSM	G. Parker
	Establishment Personnel	EP	D. N. Charlish
	Establishment Management Services and Manpower	EM	G. C. Lowe
	Establishment General Services	EG	J. Fish
A. Lord Principal Finance Officer	Finance and Economic Appraisal	FEA	H. Scholes
	Accountancy Services	AccS	H. A. Parfitt
	Industrial and Commercial Policy	IC	Miss A. E. Mueller
	Industrial Planning	IP	R. E. Dearing
	Information †	Inf	R. J. J. Tuite
	Parliamentary Branch ‡	PB	Miss P. A. Davey

Industrial Advisers
S. Baker (Co-ordinator), P. R. Weigall

* The Regional Directors and Directors for Scotland and Wales, as well as the Industrial Directors in the Assisted Areas, also report to Mr. Prosser.
† Reports direct to Sir Antony Part. ‡ Reports to the PPS to the Secretary of State for Industry.

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	27366 and 917929
AB	Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN	01-211 3000	
CS	Chapter Street House, 26 Chapter Street, SW1P 4NS	01-834 7032	
DB	Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, SW1P 2AG	01-212 7676	
HH	Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	
K	Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ	01-215 7877	27366
MH	Monsanto House, 10-18 Victoria Street, SW1H 0NQ	01-215 7877	27366
MT	Millbank Tower, Millbank, SW1P 4QU	01-211 3000	918829
SM	Shell Mex House, Strand, WC2R 0DP	01-217 3000	22119
TH	Thames House South, Millbank, SW1P 4QJ	01-211 3000	
WB	Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, SE1 8UA	01-275 3000	

Regional offices are given on page 6. Each Divisional entry overleaf includes an address code to indicate its location.

1-1 Regional Industrial Development **MT**
Industrial aspects of regional development. Designation of Assisted Areas. Regional policy in relation to the EEC. Liaison with departmental regional offices.

1-2 Regional Industrial Finance **MT**
Responsibility for regional selective assistance under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 and for financial assistance under the Local Employment Act 1972 (excluding Sections 7-9 incl.). Industrial Development Certificates. Building and leasing of factories through the Industrial Estates Corporations. Promotion of Assisted Areas. Inward investment.

1-3 Regional Development Grants **MT**
Administration of regional development grants under the Industry Act 1972, and residual work on investment grants under the Industrial Development Act 1966.

1-4 Small Firms **AB**
The focal point within Government where the needs of small firms can be seen as a whole. Matters arising from the Bolton Committee Report. Policy on and central management of Small Firms Information Centres.

1-5 Industrial Development Unit **MT**
Particularly concerned with the needs of industrial development and their solution. Appraisal of cases for selective financial assistance under Part II of the Industry Act 1972.

1-6 Chemicals and Textiles **MT**
Sponsorship of cotton and wool textiles, man-made fibres, clothing, leather, footwear, tobacco, chemicals, rubber, plastics, fertilisers, proprietary medicines, toiletries and sundry related industries.

1-7 Computers, Systems and Electronics **DB**
Sponsorship of the electronics industry (telecommunications, scientific instruments for industrial process control but not numerically controlled machines) and the computer and computer peripheral industries, including software.

1-8 Machine Tools and Mechanical Engineering **AB**
Sponsorship of the metal and woodworking machine-tool, welding, manufacturing and mining machinery, and other mechanical engineering products industries.

1-9 Vehicle **AB**
Sponsorship of the motor vehicle, motor-cycle, internal combustion engine and agricultural machinery industries.

1-10 Minerals, Metals, Electrical Engineering, Process Plant and Industrial Technologies **MT**
General policy on mineral development in the UK. Questions of world demand and supply of non-ferrous metals. Sponsorship of non-ferrous metals industries and electrical engineering and process plant engineering and contracting industries. Promotion of industrial technologies (tribology, terotechnology, corrosion and protection, mechanical handling) and of low-cost automation, and sponsorship of mechanical handling and related industries.

1-11 Paper, Timber and Miscellaneous Manufactures Branch **AB/MT**
Sponsorship of paper, timber, board, and miscellaneous manufactures industries, including pottery, glass, cutlery, furniture, etc.

1-12 Shipbuilding Policy **MT**
Technological and sponsorship responsibilities for the shipbuilding, shiprepairing, boat building, slow speed diesel engine, marine equipment and hovercraft industries. Financial responsibilities at HQ for all proposals involving selective assistance to shipbuilding firms under Sections 7 and 8 of the Industry Act 1972. Administration of shipbuilding credit and grant schemes under Sections 10 and 11 of the Industry Act 1972. Preparation of legislation for public ownership of shipbuilding, shiprepairing and marine engineering industries.

1-13 Iron and Steel **TH**
Policy relating to the iron and steel industry. Administration of the Iron and Steel Acts. BSC organisation, borrowings, investment and closures. Sponsorship of the private sector iron and steel industry and the foundry industry.

1-14 Space and Air Research **MH**
Research and technological demonstrator programmes on civil aircraft, aero-engines, aircraft equipment and civil space applications. International space activity, ELDO, ESRO, and the European Space Conference (applications programme). Sponsorship of the space and aircraft equipment industries.

1-15 Air **MH**
Sponsorship of the aircraft and aero-engine industries. Ownership and structure of the UK aircraft industry. Government financial interest in Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. and Short Brothers and Harland Ltd. Government investment in civil aircraft and aero-engine projects, including RB211 financing. International matters in the aircraft and aero-engine fields, including civil aircraft and aero-engine exports. Technical and market assessment of current and possible future civil aircraft and air transport systems.

1-16 Concorde **MH**
British Government policy on Concorde; supervision of the approved programme.

1-17 Research and Development Requirements **AB**
Servicing the Requirements Boards set up to determine the objectives of the Department's research and development programmes and the broad allocation of funds, and to commission R & D work. Sponsorship of research in marine technology and materials; Department interest in Government-financed research in universities, research councils and other departments.

1-18 Research and Development Contractors **AB**
Consideration of the responsibilities and problems of public sector contractors, especially those of the industrial research establishments (*see facing page*). Allocation and coordination of authorised programmes. Dealing with

National Research Development Corporation, National Computing Centre, Design Council and Queen's Award to Industry (technology section). Research Divisions' interests in overseas science and technology and technical information services. Provides information on overseas science and technology, Scientific Counsellor reports, etc. Promotion of the Department's interests in technological manpower, schools/industry collaboration, education and training in the industrial technologies, Council of Engineering Institutions and the professional institutions and negotiation of qualifications for freedom of employment in the EEC.

Technology Reports Centre (St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RF. Tel: Orpington 32111).
Information service for industry on UK government and overseas R & D, operates 'Techlink', a selective dissemination service, operates a console linked to the ESRO/ELDO data banks, and other computer retrieval systems.

1-19 Research Establishments, etc.

National Physical Laboratory (Teddington, Middx. Tel: 01-977 3222, Telex 262344).
Metrology, standards, materials studies, computer science, industrial aerodynamics, acoustics, ship hydrodynamics and marine technology.

National Engineering Laboratory (East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QU. Tel: East Kilbride 20222, Telex 77588).
Engineering structures and materials, fluids, manufacturing systems.

Warren Spring Laboratory (Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 2BX. Tel: Stevenage 3388, Telex 82250).
Chemical and process engineering, mineral processing, environmental pollution.

Laboratory of the Government Chemist (Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ. Tel: 01-928 7900).
Analytical services to Government departments and others, food chemistry, pesticide residues, environmental pollution.

Pesticide Residue Analysis Information Service (Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ. Tel: 01-928 7900).

Computer-aided Design Centre (Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HB. Tel: Cambridge 63125).
Development of computer-aided design systems for chemical, mechanical, electrical, electronic and civil engineering, building, construction and industrial design.

1-20 Industrial Advisers V

Provide industrial advice for Ministers and senior officials over the whole range of the Department's activities, and beyond to other Departments and to NEDO, the British Overseas Trade Board, etc. Centrally based, the advisers have generally been directors of large companies. Each has experience of general management and more specific experience in specialised fields, and they work within Government for about two years.

1-21 Industrial and Commercial Policy V

Focal point for the Department's interest in economic, financial, fiscal, industrial, social and environmental policies. Also provides some common services for the Departments of Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection.

1-22 Industrial Planning MT

Work on the Government's industrial policy with special reference to the proposals for the introduction of planning agreements, the creation of the National Enterprise Board and the revision of the Industry Act.

1-23 Accountancy Services HH

A common service (provided also for the Departments of Trade, Energy and Prices and Consumer Protection) for all accountancy questions.

1-24 Information V

The Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection have their own Information Divisions which are responsible for the public presentation of Departmental business and publicity services generally. The Department of Industry is responsible for the common information services which cover briefing, paid publicity, external and internal publications, including the *Trade and Industry* journal and the EEC Information Unit (*see page 16*).

1-25 Economics and Statistics V

Economic and statistical analysis and advice; forecasts and special studies to assist in formulating economic and industrial policies; data collection and processing. There are five divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection. They are: industrial, regional, shipping, aviation and aerospace economics (EcS1); manufacturing industry – monitoring and assessment (EcS3); home economy – economics and statistics; price code and consumer protection (EcS4); international trade and balance of payments (EcS5); financial, distribution and research and development statistics (EcS6).

Business Statistics Office (Cardiff Road, Newport, Mon., NP7 1XG. Tel: Newport 56111).
The principal Government agency for collecting and processing statistics from business firms.

1-26 Establishment V

There are four divisions which provide common services to the Departments of Industry, Trade, Prices and Consumer Protection: Senior Staff Management – personnel management above Principal level; Establishment Personnel – personnel management Principal level and below; Establishment Management Services and Manpower – organisation policy, management services, manpower forecasts, complementing and staff inspection, public appointments, honours; Establishment General Services – establishment matters common to all classes, office services, libraries and industrial staff, focal point for Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration cases and Race Relations Board cases.

Statistics and Market Intelligence Library XH
A public reference library of material on overseas markets including large collections of economic and general

statistics, catalogues of foreign manufacturers, overseas development plans, and overseas trade and telephone directories.

1-27 Finance and Economic Appraisal AB
General financial policy and control for the Department of Industry and also, as a common service, for the Departments of Trade and of Prices and Consumer Protection. Co-ordination and preparation of the Estimates and PESC forecasts. Development and application of criteria for evaluation of current and proposed expenditure and of the effectiveness of the expenditure programmes. Liaison and co-ordination for Exchequer and Audit Department, Public Accounts Committee and Select Committee on Expenditure. Control of accounts work and internal audit.

1-28 Solicitor's Department K
Acts as adviser on legal matters involved in the work of the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection and the Export Credits Guarantee Department. It is responsible for drafting all subordinate legislation, and for prosecutions arising from Department-administered Acts. There are four divisions. Division A – overseas trade and ECGD; Division B – domestic commercial law, aerospace, posts and telecommunications, and consumer affairs and prices; Division C – prosecutions and investigations; Division D – industry and industrial assistance.

1-29 Parliamentary Branch V
Responsible for co-ordinating all parliamentary work for the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection – public and private Bills, subordinate legislation, Parliamentary Questions, etc.

1-30 Posts and Telecommunications WB
Nationalised Industry Policy
Sponsorship of the Post Office's Postal, Telecommunications, Data Processing, and Giro and Remittance services: this includes borrowing and capital investment matters; tariffs; incomes policies; Board appointments; constitutional, legislation and land questions. Sponsorship of Cable and Wireless Ltd.

Governmental aspects of international postal and telecommunications relations, including EEC, International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and Universal Postal Union (UPU) matters.

Regional and District Offices

The Department of Industry's main regional network is based on its 10 Regional Offices, eight of which are in England, and one each in Scotland and Wales. The Northern Ireland Department of Commerce in Belfast maintains close liaison with the Department on matters of common concern and interest.

The Regional Offices represent the Department in its dealings with industry, local authorities, the Regional Offices of other Government Departments and other local bodies and organisations. The Regional Offices are also responsible for administering selective assistance to industry in Assisted Areas and for other aspects of regional industrial development. Some activities are also undertaken by the Regional Offices on behalf of the Department of Trade, such as export promotion, while the Regional Offices also serve the Department of Energy.

In addition some parts of the work of these Departments are handled through specialist local offices. The main ones are the offices dealing with Regional Development Grants and the residual Investment Grants under the Department of Industry (the addresses of these offices and the areas covered by each are given on page 9 of this guide), and HM Coastguard, Mercantile Marine Offices, Marine Survey Offices and the Official Receivers in bankruptcy and company liquidation under the Department of Trade. The Export Credits Guarantee Department also has local offices.

Regional development and investment grants offices are listed on page 9

Small Firms Information Centres are listed on page 16

Scotland

Director for Scotland: E. J. D. Warne
Industrial Director, Scotland: W. B. Kirkpatrick

■ ● *Office for the whole of Scotland:* 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF (041-248 2855, Telex 77583).

● *District Office for the Highlands and Islands and North East Scotland:* Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, **Inverness** IV1 1LU (Inverness 30867/8).

Wales

Director for Wales: P. B. Hunt
Industrial Director, Wales: D. C. Simpson

■ ● *Office for the whole of Wales:* Government Buildings, Gabalfa, **Cardiff** CF4 4YL (Cardiff (0222) 62131, Telex 49267).
District Office for North Wales: Government Buildings, Dinerth Road, **Colwyn Bay,** Clwyd. (Colwyn Bay (0492) 44261).

Northern Ireland

J. T. B. Quan, Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland, acts as the equivalent of the Regional Director for the Department of Industry.

● *Office for the whole of Northern Ireland:* Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, **Belfast** BT1 4JX (Belfast (0232) 34488, Telex 747025).

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Department of Industry regions

North

Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Cleveland, Durham and Cumbria (except the Employment Office areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands)

Regional Director: R. L. Sutton
Industrial Director: C. F. Herzberg

■● *Regional Office:* Wellbar House, Gallowgate, **Newcastle upon Tyne** NE1 4TR (Newcastle upon Tyne (0632) **27575**, Telex 53178).

● *District Office for Cumbria:* Town Hall, **Cockermouth,** Cumbria CA13 9NP (Cockermouth (090-082) 3498/9, Telex 64173).

North-West

Cheshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, High Peak District of Derbyshire and that part of Cumbria in the Employment Office areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands

Regional Director: Lady Bowden
Regional Industrial Director: A. W. Ward

■● *Regional Office:* Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, **Manchester** M1 4BA (061-236 2171, Telex 667104).

Yorkshire and Humberside

North, South and West Yorkshire and Humberside

Regional Director: J. H. McEnery
Regional Industrial Director: A. R. M. Graham

■● *Regional Office:* Priestley House, 1 Park Row, **Leeds** LS1 5LF (Leeds (0532) 443171, Telex 557925).

West Midlands

Salop, West Midlands Metropolitan County, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Hereford and Worcester

Regional Director: J. K. L. Thompson

● *Regional Office:* Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, **Birmingham** B2 4DT (021-632 4111, Telex 337021).

East Midlands

Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire (except High Peak District), Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire

Regional Director: E. T. Watson

● *Regional Office:* Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, **Nottingham** NG1 1ES (Nottingham (0602) 46121, Telex 37143).

London and South-East

Greater London, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire and Isle of Wight

Regional Director: A. C. Coging

Regional Office: Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, **London** SW1P 3HY (01-212 7676, Telex 25991).
Branch Office: Concord House, 454/458 London Road, **Croydon** CR9 2QB (01-684 9781).

South-West

Cornwall (including Isles of Scilly), Devon, Somerset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Avon and Dorset

Regional Director: L. I. Macbeth
Regional Industrial Director: C. E. Cannell

● *Regional Office:* The Pithay, **Bristol** BS1 2PB (Bristol (0272) 291071, Telex 44214).

■ *South-Western Industrial Development Office:* Phoenix House, Notte Street, **Plymouth** PL1 2HF (Plymouth (0752) 21891/4, Telex 45494).

East

Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk

Regional Director: B. Feinstein

Regional Office: Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, **London** SW1P 3HY (01-212 7676, Telex 25991).
District Office for certain matters for Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Oxfordshire: Market Place House, **Reading,** Berks RG1 2EN (Reading (0734) 581261).

■ Regional Industrial Director (in addition to Regional Director).
● Offices providing services for British exporters (services for British exporters in the London & South-East and Eastern regions are provided by the Department of Trade's headquarters' Export Services and Promotions Division).

Department of Industry

Regional development and investment grants offices

Cardiff

Department of Industry Regional Development Grants Office,
24-26 Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1SY
Tel: 0222 42611. Telex 49538.

Director: J. M. G. Lynch.

Area for which responsible: The whole of Wales, Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (except the High Peak District); also the Assisted Areas in Devonshire, Leicestershire, Salop and Staffordshire.

Bootle

Department of Industry Regional Development Grants Office,
St. Peter's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3LZ.
Tel: 051-922 4030. Telex 627162.

Director: E. Atherton.

Area for which responsible: The whole of Cheshire, Lancashire (excluding the Barnoldswick Employment Office area), Merseyside, Greater Manchester (excluding the Saddleworth Employment Office area), the High Peak District of Derbyshire, and that part of Cumbria in the Employment Office areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands.

Billingham

Department of Industry Regional Development Grants Office,
Queensway House, West Precinct, Town Centre, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 2NF.
Tel: 0642 553671. Telex 58608.

Director: P. E. Nielsen.

Area for which responsible: Cumbria (except the Employment Office areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands), Durham, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Cleveland, North, South and West Yorkshire, and North and South Humberside.

Glasgow

Department of Industry Regional Development Grants Office,
Magnet House, 59 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 7BT.
Tel: 041-221 9833. Telex 77611.

Director: P. D. H. King.

Area for which responsible: The whole of Scotland.

Southend

Department of Industry Investment Grants Office,
Colman House, 71 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex SS2 6DU.
Tel: 0702 41341. Telex 99288.

Director: C. E. Ohlson.

Responsibility: Investment grant applications for computers and ships.

Government Publications in the North

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS

The Department of Trade

Overseas Trade

The Department is responsible for commercial policy and relations with overseas countries and is concerned with economic policies affecting the international position of the United Kingdom. It promotes United Kingdom commercial interests overseas, negotiates on trade and commercial matters, and administers United Kingdom protective tariffs. Under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board, which was set up in January 1972, and has the Secretary of State for Trade as President, the Department promotes British exports, providing an export information service to industry and commerce, largely through the eight regional offices, and handling Government support for overseas trade fairs. The Export Credits Guarantee Department is a separate Department responsible to the Secretary of State for Trade, providing a credit insurance facility, and guaranteeing finance, for exported goods and services.

Shipping and Civil Aviation

The Department is the sponsor for the United Kingdom shipping and civil aviation industries including the conduct of international negotiations. It is also responsible for the regulation of marine safety.

The Department sponsors the British Airways Board, the British Airports Authority and the Civil Aviation Authority, and approves the capital investment of these bodies. In addition, the Department issues policy guidance to the Civil Aviation Authority and administers the Authority's annual grant until such time as full recovery of costs is attained.

Commerce and Industry

The Department is responsible in general for the basic legal framework for the regulation of industrial and commercial enterprises, administering a number of statutes governing company affairs and insolvency. It also holds general responsibility for company law, patent, trade mark and copyright matters, and for all matters affecting insurance. The Department of Trade is also the sponsor Department for tourism and the hotel and travel industries; the newspaper, printing and publishing industries; the film industry and the distributive and service trades.

Secretary of State for Trade and President of the Board of Trade

Peter Shore

Overseas, trade policy, including EEC questions, commercial relations and tariffs
Export Credits Guarantee Department
British Overseas Trade Board
Tourism and hotel and travel industries
Newspaper, film and publishing industries
Distributive and service trades

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State – Trade

Eric Deakins

Civil aviation, marine and shipping policy
Companies legislation
Insurance supervision
Insolvency service
Patent Office

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State – Companies, Aviation and Shipping

Stanley Clinton Davis

Department of Trade: Headquarters Organisation

Permanent Secretary: Sir Peter Thornton

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
K. Taylor — **Export Credits Guarantee Department**	Medium and Long Term Guarantees	ECGD	K. W. Cotterill
	International Relations and Central Services		D. C. Smith
	Marketing and Comprehensive Guarantees		J. C. M. Mason
J. S. Rooke — Chief Executive, **British Overseas Trade Board**	Export Services and Promotions	ESP	W. K. Ward
	Overseas Finance and Planning*	OFP	D. N. Royce
	Special Adviser on Japanese Market		P. G. A. Wakefield
G. R. Denman	Commercial Relations and Exports 3	CRE3	G. Lanchin
	Commercial Relations and Exports 1	CRE1	S. Abramson
	Europe Industry and Technology	EIT	Miss K. E. Boyes
P. S. Preston	Commercial Relations and Exports 2	CRE2	W. M. Knighton
	Commercial Relations and Exports 4	CRE4	L. Lightman
	Commercial Relations and Exports 5	CRE5	J. Caines
	Tariff	T	G. Lanchin
P. A. R. Brown	Patent Office	Pats	E. Armitage
	Insurance	I	M. S. Morris
	Companies	C	R. C. M. Cooper
	Insolvency Service	InsS	C. A. Taylor
	Printing, Publishing, Services and Distribution	PSD	Miss M. J. Lackey
D. F. Hubback	Civil Aviation 1 (Industry Policy and Safety)	CA1	P. G. Hudson
	Civil Aviation 2 (International Affairs)	CA2	G. T. Rogers
	Civil Aviation 3 (Airports and Noise)	CA3	S. D. Wilks
	Shipping Policy	SP	J. R. Steele
	Marine	MAR	J. N. Archer
	Chief Inspector of Accidents (Reports direct to Secretary of State)	AIB	W. H. Tench
	Information	Inf	N. Gaffin

* OFP reports to Mr. Denman in respect of export finance and ECGD and to Mr. Preston in respect of overseas aid and export licensing.

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	27366 and 917929
AD	The Adelphi, John Adam Street, WC2N 6BQ	01-217 3000	22119
AH	Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, EC2P 2EL	01-606 6699	883601
AT	Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, EC1N 2HD	01-583 8931	
BR	2-14 Bunhill Row, EC1Y 7LL	01-606 4071	
CL	Cleland House, Page Street, SW1P 4LW	01-222 8020	917865
CO	Companies House, 55-71 City Road, EC1Y 1BB	01-253 9393	
HH	Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	886143
K	Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ	01-215 7877	27366
MT	Millbank Tower, Millbank, SW1P 4QU	01-211 3000	918829
P	Southampton Buildings, WC2 1AY	01-405 8721	
PS	Parliament Square House, 34-36 Parliament Street, SW1A 2ND	01-212 7676	24730
S	Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, SW1P 3DB	01-215 7877	27366
SM	Shell Mex House, Strand, WC2R 0DP	01-217 3000	22119
SU	Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, WC1V 6LP	01-405 6911	264084
TM	Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, WC2A 2JY	01-405 7641	
XH	Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	886143

Some activities are undertaken on behalf of the Department of Trade by the regional and district offices of the Department of Industry (see page 6).
Each Divisional entry overleaf includes an address code to indicate its location.

2-1 British Overseas Trade Board V

Directs export promotion work of Export Services and Promotions and Overseas Finance and Planning Divisions. Consists of business men and representatives of industry, the Departments of Trade and Industry, ECGD and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, under the presidency of the Secretary of State for Trade and under the chairmanship of Lord Thorneycroft.

Exports to Japan Unit **HH**
Offers specialist advice on the Japanese market, and co-ordinates the export programme for Japan, including the British Export Marketing Centre.

2-2 Commercial Relations and Exports V

Protection of UK commercial interests overseas. Treaties and trade agreements with other countries, representations on commercial matters, etc. Trade questions arising from membership of the EEC. Assisted overseas by commercial departments of missions and consulates. There are five divisions, the first concerned with matters of general external policy including GATT and UNCTAD, and the others with individual countries and related general groupings. The latter four divisions have certain general export promotion responsibilities.
Responsibility also for:

International Technological Collaboration Unit (Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, Berks. Tel: Oxford 41721, Telex: 83189).
Responsible for implementing technological collaboration agreements between Britain and other countries; assists in technological exchanges.

2-3 Europe, Industry and Technology V

Co-ordination of interests of Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection on a wide range of matters relating to UK membership of the European Communities. Main policy responsibility for advice to industry and commerce on these subjects. Departmental link with Parliamentary Scrutiny Committees. Industrial and technological aspects of UK membership of EEC and co-ordination of Departmental work in this field. Technological relations with West European countries.

2-4 Overseas Finance and Planning V

Policy on general export promotion; planning, finance and development of British Overseas Trade Board's export promotion activities. Co-ordination of Government support for capital projects overseas. Co-ordination of Department's interests in export credit and overseas aid. Office of the Queen's Award to Industry. Export Licensing Branch.

2-5 Export Services and Promotions XH

Under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board and working closely with British Diplomatic Service Posts abroad, provides, with the Export Sections of the Department of Industry's Regional Offices, advice, information and assistance to British companies engaged in overseas trading. Liaison with Technical Help to Exporters.

General Export Services Branch **XH**
Supply of information on overseas market prospects for particular goods and services. Help with business visits abroad and in making trade contacts overseas. Liaison with trade associations, etc. Export services for firms in the London and South Eastern Region and the Eastern Region.

Special Export Services Branch **XH**
Export Marketing Research Scheme. Arrangements for inward missions, VIPs and other business visitors from overseas. Home duty tours for Commercial Officers from overseas. Liaison with Export Clubs. European Components Service.

Export Data Branch **XH**
Export Intelligence Service (providing subscribers with details of specific export opportunities and market intelligence). Storage and assembly of information on markets and marketing methods. Information on overseas tariffs and import regulations. Commercial standing of overseas firms. 'Hints to Business men' publications.

Fairs and Promotions Branch **HH**
Supports collective participation at overseas trade fairs through the joint venture and British pavilion schemes. Organises all-British fairs, symposia, British Shopping Weeks and Store Promotions. Provides general information on trade fairs. Supports groups of British businessmen visiting overseas markets through the outward mission scheme.

2-6 Tariff K

General responsibility for managing the UK transitional protective tariff and administering provisions of the Import Duties Act for import duty questions arising from membership of the European Communities, anti-dumping policy and action, import licensing policy, etc.

Import Licensing Branch **S**
Administration of import licensing.

2-7 Export Credits Guarantee Department AH

A separate Government department, responsible to the Secretary of State, providing export credit insurance on a commercial basis for UK exporters against commercial and political risks incurred in selling overseas. Also insurance against political risks of new overseas investments. Represented in local offices throughout the UK and in New York. The Department is also to take powers partially to insure exporters with large capital goods contracts against a higher than expected rate of inflation and to support performance bonds in respect of very large cash or near-cash contracts.

2-8 Companies S

Review of companies legislation; EEC company law questions. Administration of the Companies Acts and related legislation; Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, Protection of Depositors Act, etc.; unit trusts; relations with the accountancy profession.

Consideration of applications for investigation and carrying out investigations of companies under Sections 164, 165, 172 and 334 of the 1948 Companies Act and inquiries under Sections 32 and 109 of the 1967 Companies Act.

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Companies Registration Office

Companies Investigation Branch **BR**

2-9 Insurance **S**
Administration of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 including the authorisation and supervision of insurers; other matters affecting the insurance industry in Great Britain; matters affecting the overseas interests of British insurers including work in inter-governmental institutions, eg EEC, OECD and UNCTAD. Application of Counter Inflation Policy to insurance.

2-10 Insolvency Service **BR**
All aspects of insolvency administration, including the winding-up of companies under the Companies Acts and the failures of individuals under the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Acts. Administration of the Official Receivers' service in the High Courts and provincial offices. Supervision of liquidators and trustees; accounting for and management of funds. Insolvency matters affected by EEC legislation and EEC Draft Bankruptcy Convention.

Official Receivers (High Court Offices)
Bankruptcy **TM**
Companies Winding Up **AT**

Official Receivers (Provincial offices) **BR**

2-11 Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright Department **P**
Registration of patents, designs and trade marks. Policy on these matters and on copyright (and sub-office at Baskerville House, Browncross Street, New Bailey Street, Salford M3 5FU. Tel: 061-832 9571 – Trade marks and Designs only).

2-12 Printing, Publishing, Services and Distribution **CL**
Sponsorship of film industry, tourism, the printing, publishing, newspaper and book industries, personal service and distributive trades (other than food and drink) and commercial agents.

2-13 Civil Aviation 1 **SM**
Sponsorship role in relation to British Airways Board and its airlines and the Civil Aviation Authority, including appointments to these bodies, administration of the CAA grant and other matters under the Civil Aviation Act 1971. The Civil Aviation Safety Adviser provides advice on civil aviation technical and operational safety matters.

2-14 Civil Aviation 2 **SM**
International relations and negotiations covering both scheduled and non-scheduled air services. Relations with international civil aviation bodies, notably ICAO, the European Civil Aviation Conference and the Commonwealth Air Transport Council.

2-15 Civil Aviation 3 **AD**
Concern with aircraft noise and nuisance. Policy towards British Airports Authority, non-State aerodromes, public safety zones at civil aerodromes, disposal of surplus civil aviation land and property, confirmation of compulsory purchase orders, road closures and bye-laws at aerodromes. Formulation of policy and co-ordination of action on civil aviation security.

2-16 Marine **SU**
Administration of merchant shipping legislation. Safety, construction and equipment (through Marine Survey Offices). Crew matters (through Mercantile Marine Offices and the Registry of Shipping), marine pollution, navigational aids, work in tidal waters, etc.

HM Coastguard **SU**
Co-ordination of marine search and rescue.

2-17 Shipping Policy **AD**
General policy questions affecting the UK merchant fleet including fiscal policy, investment incentives, defence considerations, and structure, profitability and economic health of the industry. International shipping policy issues including flag discrimination, the role of Governments in relation to shipping conferences, flags of convenience, law of the sea and various international conventions on shipowners' liability. Discussion and negotiation on such issues with other Governments either directly or in UNCTAD, IMCO, OECD and other international fora.

Sea Transport Branch **PS**
Responsible for provision of merchant shipping or shipping space to meet the needs of government departments. Deals with planning of sea transport operations. Provides shipping intelligence service.

2-18 Accidents Investigation Branch **SM**
The investigation, in the United Kingdom, of accidents in which any civil aircraft are involved and participation in other administrations' investigations elsewhere of accidents to British registered or manufactured aircraft. Reports direct to the Secretary of State.

2-19 Information
The public presentation of Departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV and all forms of paid publicity. Certain functions (including work on paid publicity, briefing material and publications) are carried out as a common service, under Information Division direction, by sections of the Department of Industry Information Division (page 5).

2-20 Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal; Industrial and Commercial Policy; Parliamentary Branch; Solicitor's Department
All the above Divisions are provided as common services by the Department of Industry (which see).

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection was set up in March 1974, under a Secretary of State, and took over responsibility from the former Department of Trade and Industry for policy on prices and consumer affairs, and from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for policy on food prices.

Prices

The Department is the focal point for measures to deal with the generality of prices questions. It sponsors the Price Commission and nas the principal responsibility for policy over the whole range of retail prices, including food prices, except for those of the nationalised industries. It has overall responsibility for policy on food subsidies, though other Departments undertake the detailed administration.

Consumer Protection

The Department deals with consumer affairs generally and is responsible for policy on fair trading, home and consumer safety, consumer credit, standards, weights and measures, and for monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices. The Director General of Fair Trading is appointed by the Secretary of State.

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection

Shirley Williams

Consumer protection
Home and consumer safety
Restrictive practices
Monopolies and mergers
Metrication
Consumer credit
National Consumers' Council
Nationalised industries prices

Minister of State

Alan Williams

Prices
Food subsidies
Voluntary agreement
Commodity markets

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Robert Maclennan

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection:
Headquarters Organisation

Permanent Secretary: K. H. Clucas

The chart is not intended to show the relative status of posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
J. C. Burgh Prices	Prices Policy 1	PP1	R. W. Gray
	Prices Policy 2	PP2	Mrs. J. M. Archer
W. P. Shovelton Consumer Protection	Fair Trading	FT	C. E. Coffin
	Standards, Weights and Measures	SWM	E. N. Eden
	Consumer Credit Branch	CCB	D. G. Hyde
	Information	Inf	Miss S. Jefferies
	Personnel (and General) Co-ordinator*		Miss J. Blow

* Miss J. Blow reports direct to Mr. K. H. Clucas

The Department also has responsibility for the work of the Price Commission, the Office of Fair Trading, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the Metrication Board, the Hallmarking Council and the Hearing Aid Council.

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	27366 and 917929
AB	Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN	01-211 3000	
CS	Chapter Street House, 26 Chapter Street, SW1P 4NS	01-834 7032	

Each Divisional entry below includes an address code to indicate its location.

3-1 Prices Policy 1 — V

Policy on price control or supervision for all non-food goods and services (except distribution); prices legislation and overall responsibility for policy relating to the Price Code; focal point for Departmental interest in prices and income policy.

3-2 Prices Policy 2 — V

Policy on distribution and prices and margins in the food industry. Policy and legislation on food subsidies. Implementation, with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, of food subsidy schemes.

3-3 Fair Trading — V

Monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices (including EEC competition rules). Consumer advice and protection (other than standards, weights and measures, and consumer credit). Safety of consumer goods, including fireworks. Certification trade marks and hall-marking. General liaison with the National Consumers' Council, the Office of Fair Trading and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Responsibility for the work of the Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils.

3-4 Consumer Credit Branch — V

Implementation of the Consumer Credit Act 1974. Liaison with Consumer Credit Division of Office of Fair Trading. Enforcement of credit control restrictions. Administration of hire purchase legislation.

3-5 Standards, Weights and Measures — AB

Policy on UK and international standards and on quality assurance. British participation in international standards organisations. Government support to the British Standards Institution. Co-ordination of Government policy on metrication and liaison with the Metrication Board.

British Calibration Service — CS

Provides authenticated certification of the accuracy of measuring instruments of all kinds, with traceability of such calibrations to the national standards.

Weights and Measures Services — CS

Provides a technical service to Weights and Measures Authorities and others in discharge of the Department's statutory responsibilities under the Weights and Measures Act 1963.

3-6 Information — V

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection maintains its own Press Office. Some other information activities are undertaken as a common service by the Department of Industry (which see).

3-7 Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal; Parliamentary Branch; Solicitor's Department

All the above Divisions are provided as common services by the Department of Industry (which see).

Key to Address Code – above

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Small Firms Information Centres

The Department of Industry has established a chain of 10 Small Firms Information Centres throughout Great Britain. The centres are designed to offer a free signposting service to small firms and people wishing to establish a business and to assist small firms in finding the right sources of help for their problems.

Correspondence should be addressed 'Small Firms Information Centre'.

Birmingham
53 Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DH (021-643 3344, Telex 337919).

Bristol
Colston Centre, Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4UB. (0272 294546, Telex 449650).

Cardiff
16 St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff CF1 1ER (0222 396116, Telex 497515).

Glasgow
57 Bothwell Street, Glasgow G2 6TU (041-248 6014, Telex 779334).

Leeds
5 Royal Exchange House, City Square, Leeds LS1 5PQ (0532 445151, Telex 557687).

London
65 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 0QX (01-828 2384, Telex 917920).

Luton
35 Wellington Street, Luton LU1 2SB (0582 29215, Telex 826115).

Manchester
Peter House, Oxford Street, Manchester M1 5AN (061-832 5282, Telex 667952).

Newcastle
22 Newgate Shopping Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 5RH (0632 25353, Telex 537429).

Nottingham
48-50 Maid Marian Way, Nottingham NG1 6GF (0602 49791, Telex 377313).

EEC Information Unit

1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-215 4301).

Associated organisations of the three Departments

British Airports Authority – 2 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6JL (01-834 6621, Telex 919039).
British Standards Institution – 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS (01-629 9000).
British Tourist Authority – 64 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1NF (01-629 9191).
Civil Aviation Authority – Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN (01-405 6922).
Design Council – 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU (01-839 8000).
English Tourist Board – 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU (01-730 3400).
Metrication Board – 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE (01-242 6828).
Monopolies and Mergers Commission – New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2JE (01-831 6111).
National Computing Centre – Quay House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HU (061-832 9731, Telex 668962). As from 1 April 1975 the address will be Oxford Road, Manchester M1 7ED (061-228 6333).
National Research Development Corporation – PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL (01-828 3400).
Performing Right Tribunal – Room 105, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY (01-405 8721, ext. 3353).
Price Commission – Neville House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LS (01-222 8020).
The Office of Fair Trading – Chancery House, 53 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP (01-242 2858).

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Do you use statistics?

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) prepares a wide range of reliable and detailed figures on the United Kingdom. It is usually worth checking to see if what you want is available from them. You can see many government statistical publications at your local public library, buy them from HMSO or refer to the comprehensive collection held at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4N 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

A free pamphlet, *Government Statistics – a brief guide to sources*, gives up-to-date contact points in Departments for further information. You can obtain copies from regional offices of the Department of Industry or by writing to the Central Statistical Office Press and Information Service, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

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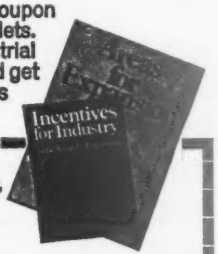

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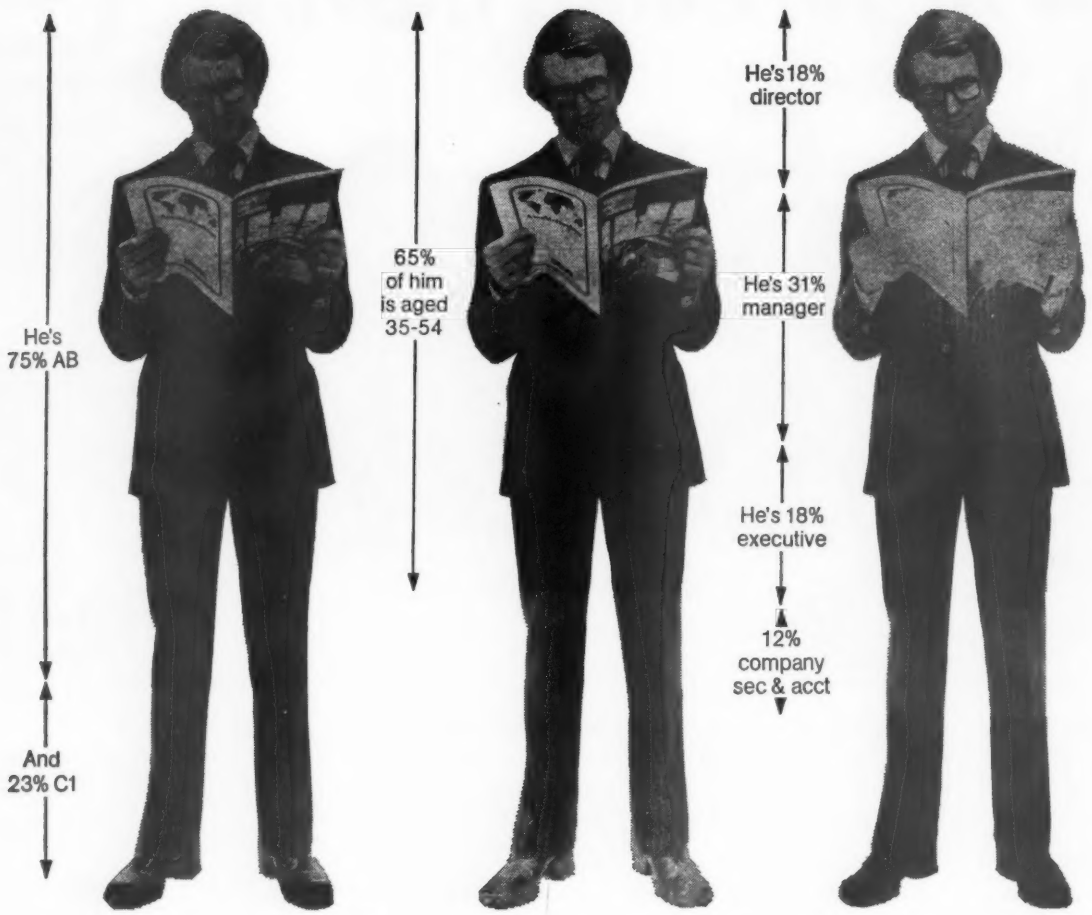

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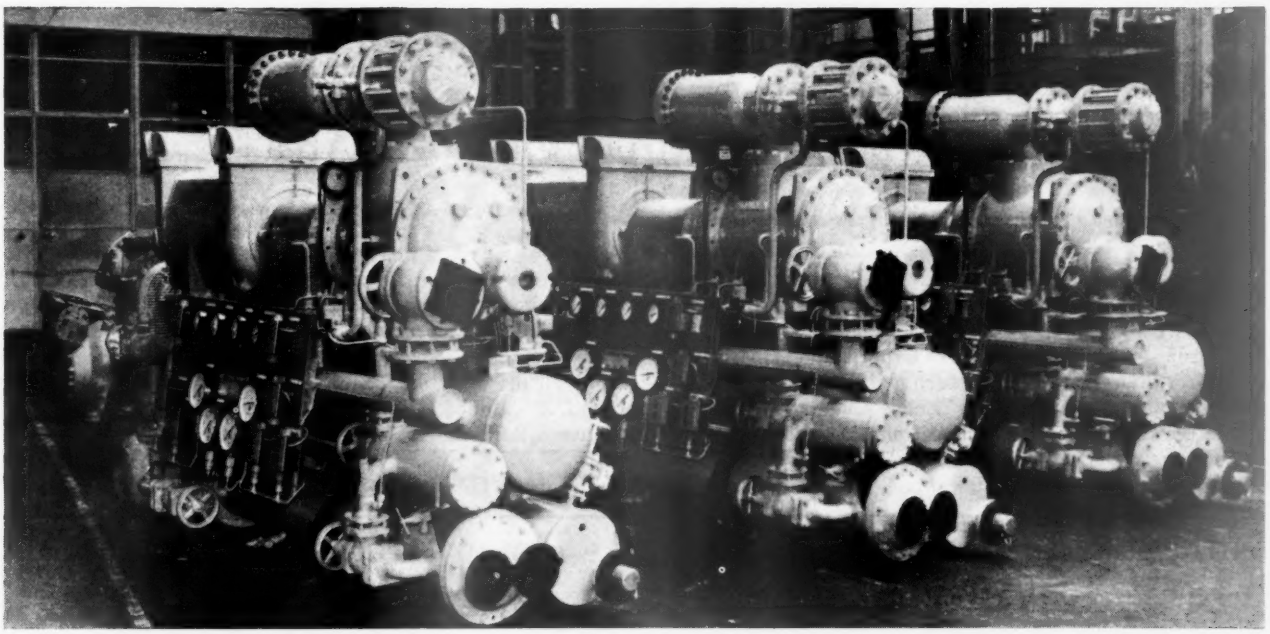
Refrigeration for five ships: £4.3m contract



Halltherm Seascrew refrigeration plant which will form the heart of five new refrigerated container ships. The contract for the supply of all refrigeration and ancillary equipment and supervision of its installation in the ships has been won by Hall-Thermotank International Ltd., Dartford, Kent. The contract, worth £4.3 million, covers the complete refrigeration systems of the vessels being built by Bremer Vulkan Schiffbau and Maschinenfabrik at Bremerhaven. Two of the vessels are jointly for Associated Container Transportation (Australia) Ltd. and Australian National Lines Ltd., the other three for Overseas Containers Ltd. The vessels are of 37,700 tons each and are destined for the Australia-New Zealand-UK run. When completed in 1977, they will be among the largest refrigerated container ships afloat. Refrigeration is designed to maintain temperatures down to —23°C in most containers, with temperatures as low as —29°C in some containers to be stowed in gastight holds, for special products. This will be achieved by connecting the pre-cooled containers to ship's ducting for the constant circulation through them of chilled air. Over 50 per cent of the world's refrigerated cargo carriers classified with Lloyds' Register is said to be equipped with Hall-Thermotank refrigeration and air conditioning equipment.

ECGD news

Loans of £10m for two bulk carriers

Loans totalling over £10 million have been guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department for two bulk carriers.

The larger of the two loans is an amount of £8.78 million towards the purchasing of a 117,800 tdw diesel bulk carrier by I/S Bulkmaster, Norway by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Finance was arranged by Hambros Bank on behalf of Midland Bank. The vessel is being built by Harland and Wolff, in Belfast, and is scheduled for delivery in mid-1978. It will be managed by the Norwegian company of Skibs A/S Golden West.

The second loan is £2.3 million to help finance a contract worth nearly £3 million for the purchase of the 28,370 tdw bulk carrier, MV *Graigwerdd*. This contract was won by Graigwerdd Shipping Company Ltd. of Cardiff; the buyer is Anthony Shipping Company SA of Panama. The loan was made available by Williams and Glyn's Bank. The vessel was built at Greenock in 1964 by Scotts Shipbuilding and Engineering Company.

Peru: £1.5m line of credit

A £1.5 million line of credit which Schroder Wagg has arranged on behalf of Barclays Bank with Banco Continental, Peru, has been guaranteed by the ECGD.

The line of credit will enable Peruvian buyers to place contracts in the UK for plant, equipment and related services. UK exporters will receive 80 per cent of the contract price from the loan; the remaining 20 per cent being payable from the buyers' own resources.

To qualify under the terms of the loan a contract must have a minimum value of £40,000 and be placed by 25 May 1976. Repayment of the loan will be over a period of four to five years depending on the value of each individual contract.

Exporters interested in further details should contact either ECGD (A. A. Cox, tel 01-606 6699, ext. 7367) or Schroder Wagg (E. Jones, tel. 01-588 4000).

Import duties on beef and veal

An Order, which came into operation on 3 March 1975, has been made providing for the implementation of the next transitional moves on products covered by the European Community's common organisation of the market in beef and veal. Copies of the Order, the Import Duties (Beef and Veal) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 263) will be available from HMSO shortly. Inquiries about this notice should be directed to Tariff Division, Room 310, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-215 5527).

Notices to Importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

No. 1482: Imports of bananas from the Dollar Area

To offset expected shortfalls in supplies of fresh bananas to the United Kingdom from other sources, a further supplementary quota of 10,000 tons, has been established for imports from the Dollar Area.

In order to ensure continuity of imports, the Department of Trade's Import Licensing Branch will allocate the supplementary quota among existing licence holders, having regard to the use they have made of their existing allocations under the current quotas for 1974/75. Import licences will be issued to importers against their allocations only for those amounts for which they can produce evidence of a firm contract with the overseas supplier. Licences issued under these arrangements will not be valid after 30 September, 1975.

The Dollar Area, as defined in the Open General Import Licence, means Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States of America and Venezuela.

Inquiries: ILB, tel. 01-215 5704.

No. 1483: Imports of rum from the Dollar Area

The quota for imports of rum originating in the Dollar Area will be £180,000 cif for the calendar year 1975.

Applications for allocations will be considered from accredited agents of overseas suppliers in Dollar Area countries or from other importers who can establish a direct interest in the trade in rum.

Applications on form ILB/A should reach the Department of Trade at the address shown above not later than 31 March 1975. Page 1 should be completed; on page 2, only the desired value of the licence need be stated; on page 3, and *copy* the applicant's name and address, description of goods (Rum) and tariff heading ex 22.09 should be entered. Existing allocation holders should state the sterling cif value of rum of Dollar Area origin actually imported by them in 1974 against licences issued to them for that year. No assurance can be given that applications can be met in full as allocations will have to be accommodated within the quota limits.

Applications for licences will be considered, outside the quota, for importations of rum, not of Dollar Area origin but consigned from a Dollar Area country, provided that satisfactory evidence of the origin of rum can be produced.

The Open General Import Licence defines the Dollar Area as Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States of America, Venezuela.

Inquiries: ILB, tel. 01-215 5704.

Application for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 21 March.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
73.14	Iron or steel wire whose greatest cross-sectional dimension is not less than 0.25 mm. and not more than 0.50 mm. and of a length of not less than 15 mm. and not more than 44 mm.; containing not less than 0.60% by weight of carbon	Uncoated wire	31 December 1975	15431
73.18	Seamless steel linepipe in lengths of not less than 4.24 m. and not more than 12.22 m., having the dimensions, in mm., specified in any one of the lines a to h below:	58-328 mm linepipe	31 December 1975	15544

	Outside diameter		Wall thickness	
	Not less than	Not more than	Not less than	Not more than
a	58	62	3	5
b	86	91	4	7
c	112	117	4.5	7.5
d	165	171	5.5	9
e	216	222	6.5	10
f	216	222	5.5	9
g	270	277	6	10
h	320	328	6.5	10.5

Tariff and Trade Notices

Finland

Quotas for certain fabrics under the EEC/Finland Free Trade Agreement. The Finnish Mission to the EEC has announced that tariff quotas have been established for 1975 in respect of those fabrics of EEC (6) and Irish Republic or UK and Danish origin falling within Chapters 51 to 60 of the Finnish Customs Tariff which are subject to the special arrangements laid down in Article 4, Paragraph 5(a) and (b) of Protocol 1 of the EEC/Finland Free Trade Agreement. British exporters may obtain more precise details of the goods affected by these special arrangements and the quotas by applying to OTAR ext. 458/461.

Spain

Global quota trade arrangements list: addition. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 22 February 1975, announced that internal combustion piston engines under tariff sub-heading 84.06.B.2.d; other spark-ignition engines, weighing more than 300 kilos is temporarily included in the list of goods subject to global arrangements. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Iron and steel products: home compensation tax. *Trade and Industry*, 28 November 1974, page 475, announced a temporary concessional rate of 1.5 per cent home compensation tax levy on the following iron and steel products. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 20 February 1975, announced the extension of validity until 8 April 1975.

Tariff no.	Description
26.01.A 2	Iron ore: Other mineral ores containing 62% of iron, dry
27.01A	Coal suitable for coking either as imported or mixed with other grades of coal, imported by iron and steel manufacturers for use in their coking plants
73.06.A	Steel ingots weighing more than 1,000 kilos
73.07.B.3.a	Flat slabs first quality at least 5 m. long
73.08	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling
73.12.A.1 73.13.A.1 73.15.B.3	'Electrical' hoop and strip with a per-kg. watt-loss of not more than 0.75%
ex 73.12.D.1 ex 73.13.D.3.a	First quality tinplate and zinc coated iron or steel, not special, with a minimum width of 457 mm.
ex 73.13.D.3.c*	Chromed plate
73.12.C.4 73.13.D.2.d	Black plate with a minimum width of 457 mm. and a maximum thickness of 0.45 mm.

* ex 73.13.D.3.c was not included in previous publication.

Inquiries: OTAR, ext. 462/471/472/473.

Home compensation tax. *Trade and Industry*, 20 November 1974, announced a temporary concessional rate of 1.5 per cent home compensation tax levy until 22 January 1975 on the following items. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 20 February 1975, announced the extension of the validity until 22 April 1975.

Tariff no.	Description
ex 03.02.A	Cod fish, not dried or salted
04.01	Fresh milk
04.02.A.1.a	Milk in powder
07.05.B.2	String beans
09.01.A	Coffee, not roasted
18.01.A	Raw cocoa beans

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exporters (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Portugal

Duty exemption on capital goods. Portuguese *Diario do Governo* No. 21 published decree law 30/75 of 25 January 1975, which extends for the period of one year exemption from duty in accordance with decree law 65/70 of 26 February 1970 for parts and accessories imported exclusively for use in the construction of machinery and other capital goods. The following BN headings are affected: ex 39.02, 40.09, 40.14 (except tobacco pouches), ex 73.32, ex 73.35, ex 73.40, ex 84.55 and ex 98.08. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 460/461.

Malta

Restrictions on delivery of goods from customs. The Malta *Government Gazette*, 18 February 1975, published Legal Notice 19 of 1975 which announced that the Comptroller of Customs is authorised during the period of 30 days beginning on 18 February 1975 to refuse to allow the delivery of goods or commodities for home consumption from any wharf, customs verandah or bonded warehouse in any cases where deliveries are demanded of amounts exceeding the deliveries which appear to the Comptroller of Customs to be reasonable deliveries in the circumstances. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Israel

Purchase tax. On 24 February 1975 the Israeli authorities announced an increase of 7½ per cent on purchase tax rates for certain items.

No further information is available at present but this notice is to give advance warning to exporters, who are reminded that as soon as detailed information is received, a further notice will be published.

Algeria

Import duties and global sole production tax. The Algerian authorities have announced the following changes in the rates of import duty and global sole production tax:

BN no.	Duty	Global sole production tax	Aggregate rate
71.02 A	Free	25%	25%
73.24	3%	11.11%	14.44%
76.11	3%	11.11%	14.44%

Motor cars: global sole production tax. The following changes have been introduced in the rate of global sole production tax on private motor cars (BN 87.02):

Cars up to 1,300 cc.	30 per cent
Cars over 1,300 cc. but not over 1,800 cc.	40 per cent
Cars over 1,800 cc.	60 per cent

Import duties and global sole production tax. Import duties will be suspended on the following items until 31 December 1975:

07.05, 11.01, ex 11.02 (semolinas of wheat, rye and other cereals), 12.01, 17.01, ex 17.02 (glucose syrup, molasses), 19.03

Also suspended until 31 December 1975 is the global sole production tax on the following items:

12.01, ex 15.07 (liquid oils for human consumption), 17.01, ex 17.02 (glucose syrup, molasses), 19.03.

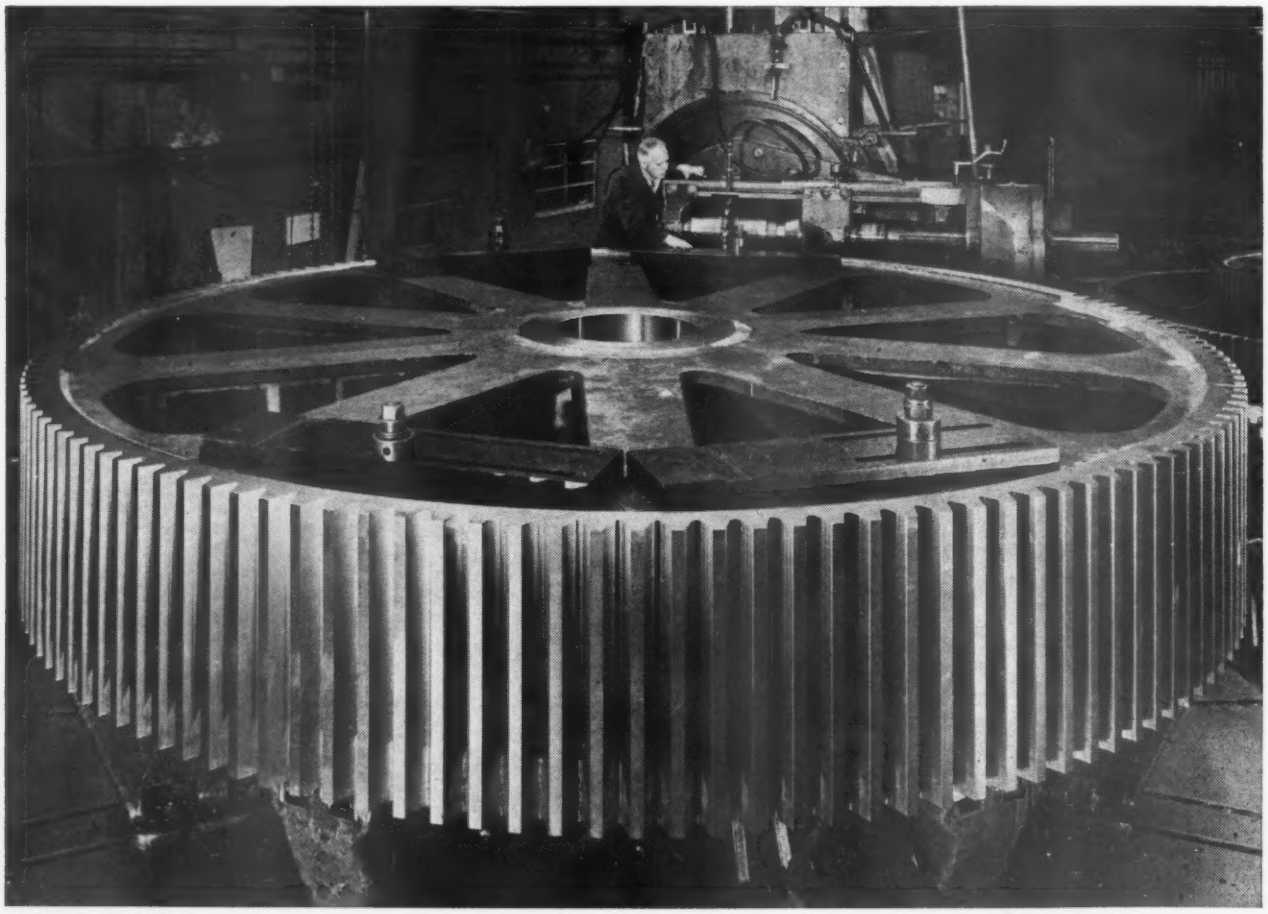
Import duty: BN 39.02. The Algerian authorities have announced the following subdivisions for products under BN 39.02 bearing different rates of duty:

BN no.	Description	Rate
39.02 A	Products similar to those produced in Algeria	25%
39.02 B	Other	3%

To benefit from the reduced rate under 39.02B, a certificate issued by the relevant state monopoly to the effect that no such goods are produced in Algeria must be submitted to the customs authorities. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Registered trade marks

The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.



David Brown Salford shopfloor picture shows a massive gear wheel on the 5 metre hobbing machine. When completed, it will form part of a sugar mill transmission destined for North East Africa.

Tunisia

Kraft paper and paperboard. The Tunisian authorities have announced that the reduction to 6 per cent of the import duty on Kraft paper and paperboard under tariff number 48.01C is extended until 31 December 1975. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Oman

Metrication. The Sultan of Oman has decreed that from 15 November 1974 the metric system of grammes, kilogrammes and tonnes has replaced the previous units of measurement. No further details are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

South Africa

Food additives and soft drinks: The South African *Government Gazette* No. 4582 of 7 February 1975 contains Notices R219 and R220 which amend the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 1972. Notice R219 restricts the sale of food additives that contain nitrite and/or nitrate and other substances (This regulation will come into effect on 1 July 1975) and Notice R220 amends the regulations covering soft drinks. Inquiries OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Mauritius

Iron sheets: import control. The Mauritius Ministry of Information and Broadcasting announced on 25 February 1975, that all corrugated iron sheets and plain iron sheets will be subject to an import licence and that the import of corrugated iron sheet of a gauge exceeding 24 will be prohibited. Mauritian importers have been advised to cancel orders of corrugated iron sheets exceeding gauge 24 and to submit details of orders which are already in the process of being executed. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Import licensing. Under regulations issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 31 January and cited as the Supplies (Control of Imports) Regulations 1975, the following items are now subject to import licensing procedure with effect from 1 February 1975:

Split peas;
Fertilisers (straight, binary and ternary compound, binary and ternary complex).

So far as the fertilisers are concerned, the effect of this new regulation is to give sole importing rights for the products concerned to Mauritius Chemical and Fertiliser Industry Ltd. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section,
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

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Total Assets	452,162,130 Jordan Dinars

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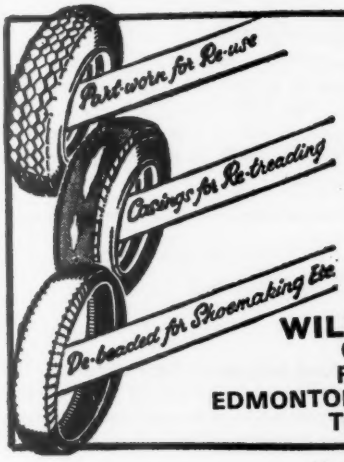

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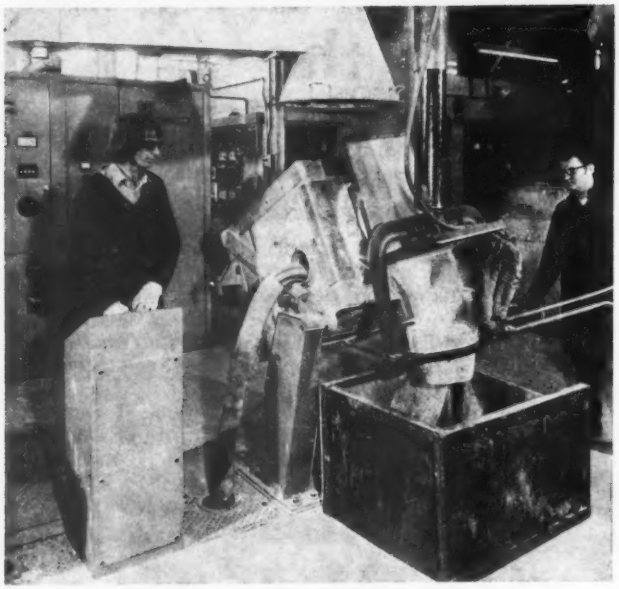

A new development in melting furnaces for ferrous and non-ferrous metals, claimed to give the furnaceman simplicity of operation, high speed melting and automatic power control, will be promoted by a Midlands company executive when he visits India and Pakistan with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry trade mission from 7 to 27 March. Known as the Inductotherm VIP (variable induction power) solid state furnace, it is completely different from the conventional high frequency motor generation power supply systems in that it automatically responds and adjusts to the characteristics of the furnace charge. Once the characteristics of a particular furnace coil are established the 'VIP' system is virtually self-operating. Frequency and voltage adjust to maintain the required kilowatt output and because the frequency changes, there is no need to change capacitor stops during the melt. At the same time, because of the variable output, it is not necessary to change transformer tap settings. The company, Inductotherm Europe Ltd. of Droitwich, will be represented during the mission by director and general manager, John Perks.

Bangladesh

Import policy. The Bangladesh Government recently published its import policy for the first half of 1975. Total expenditure on imports during the period is expected to amount to Takas 3,000 million (£158 million) compared with some Tk 2,200 million (£120 million) for the last half of 1974.

Of the total import provision Tk 2,340 million (£117 million) is allocated to the public sector for the import of industrial raw materials, machinery, spares etc and to a lesser degree for certain essential commodities, (eg milk-foods). Export industries (eg jute, leather, and fish processing) will be given priority. The private sector is allocated a total of Tk 660 million (£33 million).

The policy includes provisions for the import of certain items from the Foreign Exchange earnings of Bangladesh nationals working abroad. Under this ('Wage Earners') scheme import licences to the value of Tk 180 million (£9.5 million) will be issued. A list of permissible items is incorporated for the first time in the new policy. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Indonesia

Basic commodities for the food industry: duty reduced. The Indonesian Government has announced a reduction of 50 per cent in the import duty on certain basic commodities for the food industry, if recommended by the Indonesian Department of Industry. The new

CRE tel. Direct dialling **OTAR** telephone 01-248 5757
Extensions to **OTAR** numbers are given at the end of each notice

rates of duty took effect from 21 November 1974 and are as follows:

Malt extract	(19.01.01)	25%
Cocoa powder	(18.05.01)	30%
Malto Dextrine	(17.01.99)	30%
Lactose	(17.02.99)	30%

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

Thailand

Tariff changes. The Thai Minister of Finance announced on 31 January reduced rates of import duties on goods falling under tariff headings 05.15, 27.10, 37.02, 37.07, 39.03. The new rates are as follows:

Heading no.	Description	Rate of duty: *Ad valorem* per cent	Specific: Baht per unit	Specific: Unit
05.15	c Only ovum of water lice bred for feeding animals	3	—	—
27.10	a Benzine and similar oils for engines	—	0.93	litre
	b Kerosene and illuminating oil of similar nature	—	0.17	litre
	c Diesel and other similar oils for engines	—	0.22	litre
37.02	c Only film for use in making printing block	10	—	—
37.07	Only cinematograph film recording real incidents and places without making up and cinematograph film exhibiting technology, proved to the satisfaction of the Director-General of the Department of Customs			
	a 35 mm. and over	—	0.22	metre
	b Other	—	0.05	metre
39.03	b Only cellophane for use in the industrial production of adhesive tape for fixing	30 or (whichever is the greater)	2.00	kg.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

Australia

Certain yarns and textile products: Textile Authority reference. On 20 February 1975 certain yarns and textile products were referred to the Australian Textile Authority. The following brief details of the tariff items only are available at present but fuller details of these items may be obtained from Overseas Tariff and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch (OTAR ext. 468/469/401).

Tariff items 50.09.1, 51.04.1, 51.04.3, 53.11.2, 53.11.9, 55.05.912, 55.05.913, 55.05.919, 55.05.921, 55.05.929, 55.06.9, 55.09.1, 55.09.3, 55.09.522, 55.09.529, 55.09.59 In respect of fabrics 132 cm. or more in width that are printed or have a raised nap, and if not printed, or if not having a raised nap would fall within: 55.09.52, 55.09.62, 55.09.69, 55.09.7, 55.09.99, 56.05.9, 56.07.2, 56.07.3, 58.05.11, in respect of elastomeric fabrics, 58.05.31, 58.06, 58.07.1, 58.10, 59.13.1, 59.13.2, 59.13.9, 60.01.2, 60.01.91, 60.05.9, in respect of blankets, rugs and curtains, 60.06.1, 60.06.2, 62.01, 62.02.1, in respect of goods other than blinds

The date of the public inquiry is not yet known but UK firms or trade associations intending to submit evidence should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra, ACT 2600 Australia, without delay through their accredited agent.

Evidence may be submitted either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

Ref. CRE 499/75. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

New Zealand

Tariff amendments. The New Zealand Government has issued Customs Tariff (GATT) Amendment Order, 1975, which came into force on 31 January 1975, amending the Normal Tariff rates on the following items to read as follows:

No.	Description	Unit	Year	Rate of duty effective on and after 1 July: Normal tariff	British preferential	Other preferential rates of duty
CHAPTER 84						
Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof						
84.19	Machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers; machinery for filling, closing, sealing, capsuling or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags or other containers; other packing or wrapping machinery; machinery for aerating beverages; dish washing machines:					
84.19.059	Other		1974	40%	28%	Aul Free
			1975	40%	31%	Can 32½%
			1976	40%	34%	CPC 32½%
			1977	40%	40%	
84.30	Machinery, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter, of a kind used in the following food or drink industries: bakery, confectionery, chocolate manufacture, macaroni, ravioli or similar cereal food manufacture, the preparation of meat, fish, fruit or vegetables (including mincing or slicing machines), sugar manufacture or brewing:					
	Other kinds:					
84.30.011	Bakery machinery	kg.	1974	35%	27%	Aul 25%
			1975	35%	29%	Can 27½%
			1976	35%	31%	DC 25%
			1977	35%	35%	CPC 27½%
84.34	Machinery, apparatus and accessories for type-founding or type-setting; machinery, other than the machine-tools of heading No. 84.45, 84.46 or 84.47, for preparing or working printing blocks, plates or cylinders; printing type, impressed flongs and matrices, printing blocks, plates and cylinders; blocks, plates, cylinders and lithographic stones, prepared for printing purposes (for example, planed, grained or polished):					
84.34.009	Other	kg.	1974	10%	2%	Aul Free
			1975	10%	4%	Can Free
			1976	10%	6%	DC Free
			1977	10%	10%	CPC Free
84.52	Calculating machines; accounting machines, cash registers, postage-franking machines, ticket-issuing machines and similar machines, incorporating a calculating device:					
84.52.003	Cash registers	No.	1974	10%	1%	Aul Free
			1975	10%	2%	Can Free
			1976	10%	3%	DC Free
			1977	5%	5%	CPC Free
CHAPTER 85						
Electrical machinery and equipment; parts thereof						
85.05	Tools for working in the hand, with self-contained electric motor:					
85.05.009	Other	No.	1974	10%	1%	Aul Free
			1975	10%	2%	Can Free
			1976	10%	3%	CPC Free
			1977	5%	5%	
CHAPTER 90						
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus; parts thereof						
90.17	Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments and appliances (including electro-medical apparatus and ophthalmic instruments):					
	Other kinds:					
90.17.139	Other instruments and appliances		1974	12%	2%	Aul Free
			1975	12%	4%	Can Free
			1976	12%	6%	CPC Free
			1977	10%	10%	

Aul = Australia
Can = Canada
DC = Developing Countries
CPC = Commonwealth Preference Countries

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

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Fiji

Import control. The Fijian Government has issued the Prohibited Imports (Amendment) Order 1974, which came into force on 15 November 1974.

Paragraph 2 of the Prohibited Imports Order 1974 (see *Trade and Industry*, 11 July 1974, page 87) is amended and should read as follows:

The importation into Fiji of the following goods is hereby prohibited except in accordance with the conditions specified in a licence issued by the Ministry of Finance:

a self-propelled machines, including propelling bases classified in item 84.23.00.00 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance;
b tractors classified in item 87.01.00.09 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance;
c motor vehicles classified in items 87.02.00.04 and 87.02.00.09 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance of a gross unladen weight of 3 tons or under.

Accordingly, import licences are no longer required when importing electric water heaters (85.12) into Fiji. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

Jamaica

Soya products; Industrial Incentives Law: The Jamaican Minister of Industry, Tourism and Foreign Trade is considering whether Soya products, ie Soyameal flour and oil should be declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the Industrial Incentive Law 1956:

'Approved manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building materials, plant, machinery etc, and other concessions. Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica. Inquiries CRE tel. 215 3572.

Books, games and carpets: Export Industry Encouragement Law. The Jamaican Minister of Industry, Tourism and Foreign Trade is considering whether book covers, children's educational puzzles, colouring books and games and custom carpets should be declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the Export Industry Encouragement Law 1956.

'Approved manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income tax relief, duty-free imports of building materials, plant, machinery, raw materials, etc., and other concessions. Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaican Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 3572.

Barbados

Import licensing. The Barbados authorities by SI No. 5 of 1975 have stated that import licences are required for the importation of paints, enamels, varnishes (lacquers), thinners, bottles, jars, cooking stove and refrigeration/freezing appliances, and metal bituminous roofing material. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7312/456/457.

Animals: import inspection fees. The Barbados Government by SI No. 26 of 1975 has increased the inspection fees on animals imported into Barbados as follows: horse or mule B$10.00, all other animals B$5.00. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7312/456/457.

Ecuador

Equipment for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons: duty exemptions. Decree 57 of February 1975 sets out the regulations for the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons. Article 21 of this decree states: 'The Ministerio de Finanzas, having first received a favourable report from the Ministerio del Ramo, can free from customs duties equipment, machinery, implements and materials imported for the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons, during the first 10 years, when they cannot be produced in the country.' No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Argentina

Prohibition lifted and duty reduced on certain glass bottles. Resolution 130/74 of 11 December 1974 divides the BTN classification 70.10 as shown below. Because of shortages, aerated drinks bottles under 70.10.00.01 are no longer prohibited, the import duty on them is reduced from 200 per cent to 1 per cent, and they are exempt from prior deposit.

Tariff no.	Description	Duty *ad valorem* cif
70.10.00.01	Bottles of sodium-calcium glass (with import licence from the Secretaria de Estado de Desarrollo Industrial)	1%
70.10.00.99	Other	200%

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Uruguay

Special concessions for 1975. Uruguayan decree 19/975 of 2 January 1975 exempts the following goods from customs and additional import duties and taxes, as well as from surcharges, prior deposits and consular fees, for a further period of one year:

a Fertilisers and raw materials for their manufacture
b Jute sacking: raw materials for the manufacture of synthetic sacking; raw material for the manufacture of containers or bags made of polyethylene for fertilisers, grain, balanced rations, seeds or milk only
c Seeds, in accordance with the regulations issued by the Uruguayan Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery
d Vaccines, with the exception of those included in sub-group 42.975 (leguminous vaccines) of the Import List of the Bank of Uruguay

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Import surcharges reduced. Uruguayan decree 794/74 reduces certain listed import surcharges to the new rates listed below:

Old rate %	New rate %
60 changed to	55
90	75
150	120
225	150
300	200

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Iron and steel blooms and billets. Uruguayan decree 3/975 of 2 January 1975 extends until 30 June 1975, the exemption from the 18 per cent additional import tax on iron and steel blooms and billets under heading BN 73.07. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

European Community

Referendum on United Kingdom Membership of the European Community

The White Paper on the *Referendum on United Kingdom Membership of the European Community* (Cmnd. 5925, HMSO, 20p), was published by the Government on 26 February.

The White Paper has been prepared in the light of consultations with the political parties represented in Parliament and the leading organisations campaigning for continued membership of or withdrawal from the Community. It emphasises that although the Government have a view on several key issues, including the organisation of the poll, the provision of information to the voters and the scope of the legislation required, they are relying on the document to act as a basis for further discussion on other important topics including the wording on the ballot paper and the provision of limited financial assistance to the two opposing sides.

The White Paper stresses that the period of further uncertainty over the United Kingdom membership of the Community should be kept as short as possible in our own interests and those of the other Community Governments.

The poll and the question

The Government believe that the familiar procedures and practices applied to normal United Kingdom elections should be used as far as possible for the referendum poll. They are concerned that the size of the poll should be adequate, and are confident that it will be so. The Government have agreed to be bound by the verdict of the British people, as expressed in the referendum result. They accept that the referendum result should rest on a simple majority – without qualifications or conditions of any kind.

When considering the question on the ballot paper, the White Paper emphasises that the Government believe that the advantage lies with simplicity. It reaffirms the Prime Minister's previous statements that the referendum should ask for a simple 'yes' or 'no' to a single straightforward question on Britain's membership of the Community. The Government are not yet committed to any form of words but will seek to ensure that the words on the ballot paper are as free from bias as possible. For discussion the White Paper suggests a possible form for the ballot paper.

Referendum arrangements

The White Paper confirms that the electorate will include those on the current Parliamentary election register, together with peers.

Responsibility for polling arrangements in England and Wales will rest with the returning officers for district council and London Borough elections, in Scotland on the returning officers for regional and islands area authority elections, and in Northern Ireland on the Chief Electoral Officer. Polling stations will operate as for general elections; the same facilities will be available for postal and proxy voting.

The referendum is a national poll on a national issue. The constituency is the whole of the United Kingdom.

The Government believe that in the special circumstances of the referendum the most appropriate arrangement will be to count all the votes centrally and to make a single declaration of the United Kingdom result, thereby securing the widest acceptance of this result by the British people. Detailed arrangements for the count are now being planned; one centre in London may be used and a national returning officer will be appointed.

Government information activities

The White Paper emphasises that careful consideration is being given by the Government to the part they should play in providing information to the public about the issue of continued Membership of the European Community and the referendum itself. It is suggested that this should be done by publication of a White Paper on the outcome of the renegotiation and the Government's recommendation on whether to stay in the Community or to withdraw, and by delivery to every household of a less technical version of that White Paper, an explanation of the way in which the referendum will be conducted and a single document containing a statement of each of the opposing views together with answers given by each side to the same set of questions.

A special information unit is to be established by the Government for a period before the poll to cope with the flow of requests for factual information on the referendum and the renegotiated terms of membership.

Information activities of outside bodies

The Government will rely on the editorial discretion of the IBA and BBC to ensure a balance in news and feature programmes between the opposing views, and say that an initiative from the broadcasting authorities to run a series of short 'referendum broadcasts' would be welcomed.

The Government are convinced that any attempt to limit total publicity expenditure by the two sides would be impracticable. They are considering how far it is possible to ensure that major organisations disclose their campaign expenditure after the poll. There will be no restriction on advertising by the two sides. Independent television and radio are already forbidden by statute from accepting political advertising. Other restrictions and requirements which apply to the conduct of a general election campaign will as far as practicable apply to the referendum.

The Government are prepared to consider providing limited financial assistance to the two sides if it proves possible to identify two 'umbrella' organisations representative of those campaigning for and against continued membership of the Community.

Legislation

The Government propose to introduce legislation at Easter time. The Bill itself will be mainly confined to authorising the holding of the referendum and details will be dealt with in an Order to be made under the powers conferred in the Bill. The Bill will include machinery for the determination of the date, will specify the wording of the question, include pro-

vision for the appointment of some person to have overall responsibility for counting the votes and certifying the result (the national returning officer), and make appropriate financial provision in connection with the holding of the referendum. It will also include the power to adapt the existing machinery by Order.

The Prime Minister's statement on the referendum and notes on referenda in some foreign and Commonwealth countries are contained in annexes to the White Paper.

Temporary suspension of the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC

Further to the notice appearing in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated 30 January 1975, the Department of Trade has now received details of additional proposals for new suspensions of the Common Customs Tariff. These proposals are set out below.

As in the case of the earlier lists of proposals for new suspensions of the Common Customs Tariff, the Department will want to take account of United Kingdom interests in making its views known to the Community of Nine before decisions are taken as to whether these proposed suspensions should be granted. United Kingdom producers are entitled to object to the granting of any of these proposed suspensions where they consider that they are able to supply the whole or the greater part of the needs of the Community of Nine and that their interests might be affected adversely by the loss or reduction of Community preference on exports to the original Community of Six, or reduced tariff protection in the United Kingdom, which a suspension of the CCT would entail.

United Kingdom producers who wish to object to the granting of a proposed suspension of the Common Customs Tariff should provide as much as possible of the following information:

i estimated Community (Nine countries including the UK) demand in 1975 and 1976;
ii estimated UK demand in 1975 and 1976;
iii UK production expected to be available for:
  a the UK market in 1975 and 1976;
  b the rest of the Community in 1975 and 1976;
  c exports to other countries for the same years.

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

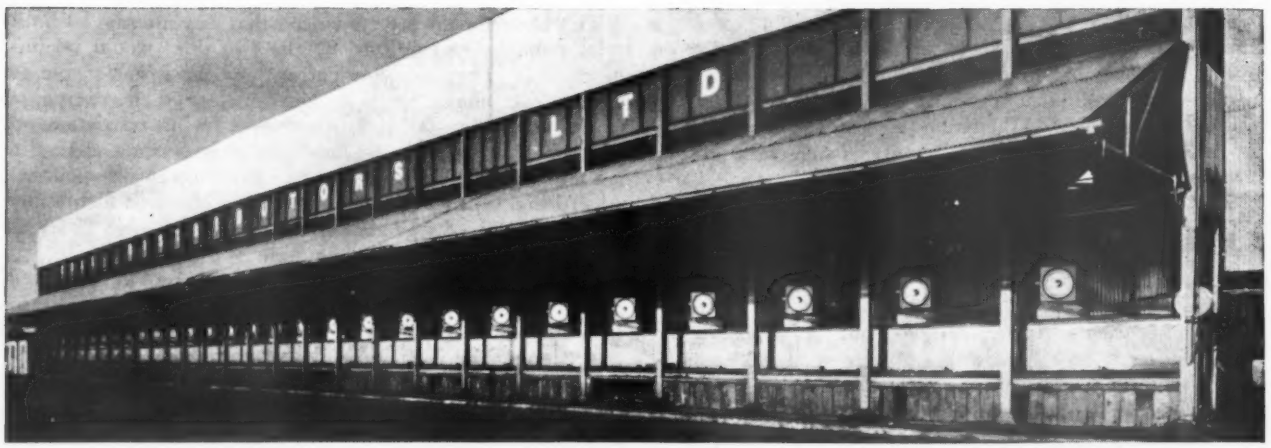
Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports of commodities and, for many of them the most important countries. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has over 11,000 commodity headings); there are 199 specified countries.

The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classsification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service.

Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue; Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

This information should be sent in writing or by telex (No. 27366) to the Department of Trade, Tariff Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, not later than 12 March 1975. Inquiries: tel. 01-215 5515 (chemicals) and tel. 01-215 3576 (other).

Tariff heading	Description	Proposed CCT suspended rate of duty	Applicant state
29.31 B	Tolnaftate	Free	Benelux
29.35 Q	Fluphenazine	Free	Benelux
29.36	Quinethazone	Free	Italy
29.39 D II	Betamethasone 17-(dihydrogen phosphate)	Free	Benelux
29.39 E	Medroxyprogesterone acetate	Free	Benelux
70.19 A IV b	Glass beads (inorganic spheroids) of a dimension of less than 0.1 mm. and with a refraction index of 2.26	Free	Germany



Twenty-eight of 44 Avery Parsons weighers installed at the massive coal concentration depot of Coal Distributors Ltd. in Dublin. The depot, which handles retail and prepacked fuels, serves an area covering a 50 mile radius of Dublin. Main contractors for the plant were Fellsmith Industrial Ltd. of Dudley. Coal arrives at the depot in 20,000 ton ship loads and is discharged on to ground stockpiles. From these stocks, conveyors carry the coal to 40-ton capacity hoppers located above the weighers. The fuel is drawn from these hoppers at a fixed rate and passes over a screen, removing undersize material, and is then channelled into the nett hopper weighers. The weight required is pre-set by the depot controller for the lorry loader drivers, who take individual weighings by holding a bag under a chute to discharge the nett weight into the bag. This is achieved by depressing a foot pedal, the only operation the loader is asked to do.

New EC Legislation

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY. The texts of the following Regulations and Decisions which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Plants and seeds. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C161, 31 December 1974 contains the text of a Common catalogue of varieties of vegetable species.

Decision 75/110/EEC authorising Italy to allow the marketing of commercial seed of certain species of fodder plants for a period expiring on 30 September 1975. (*Official Journal* L44, 18 February 1975)

Flax and hemp. Regulation (EEC) 392/75 varying in respect of the 1974/75 marketing year the closing date for the submission of declarations of areas sown to flax and hemp. (*Official Journal* L45, 19 February 1975)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 396/75 temporarily suspending the advance fixing of export refunds for certain milk products. (*Official Journal* L45, 19 February 1975)

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (EEC) 404/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 3348/73 concerning the levying of a tax on the exportation of certain goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 (*Official Journal* L46, 20 February 1975)

Corrigendum. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L45, 19 February 1975 contains the text of a correction to Regulation (EEC) 2980/74 (published in *Official Journal* L318, 28 November 1974) as follows:

Page 2, Article 1 (3), fifth line:
for: '. . . Article 2 (6), (7) and (8) . . .'
read: '. . . Article 2 (6) and (8) . . .'

Cereals and rice. Decision 75/126/EEC authorising Belgium until 30 April 1975 to approve for marketing certified seed of spring wheat of varieties not included in the 'Common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species' or in the Belgian catalogue of varieties. (*Official Journal* L46, 20 February 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 384/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 as regards licences issued in respect of cereal and rice products. (*Official Journal* L44, 18 February 1975)

Decision 75/112/EEC authorising certain Member States to apply special intervention measures for common wheat. (*Official Journal* L44, 18 February 1975)

Decision 75/114/EEC authorising Italy to permit the marketing of certified seed of the varieties of rice 'Romeo', 'Redi', 'Rosa Marchetti', 'Monticelli' and 'Italpatna' satisfying less stringent requirements, for a period which expires on 30 June 1975.

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 385/75 amending the first paragraph of Article 5 (1) of the English version of Regulation (EEC) 2118/74 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system of reference prices for fruit and vegetables as follows:

'1 On each representative import market, for each product and for each country of despatch, the prices of imported produce shall be recorded each day in the following manner.'

(*Official Journal* L44, 18 February 1975)

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION. Medical equipment. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C33, 12 February 1975 contains the draft texts of Proposals for Council Directives.

I on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromedical equipment

II on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to medical X-ray equipment operating at 10 to 400 kV.

It should be noted that the texts of these Directives when finally approved may differ from the draft texts referred to above.

Further information. Department of Health and Social Secutity, Supply Division, 14 Russell Square, London WC1 B5EP, tel. 01-636 6811, ext. 381.

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L42, 15 February 1975 contains the texts of the following:

Pre-packaged liquids. Directive 75/106/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making-up by volume of certain pre-packaged liquids.

Bottles used as measuring containers. Directive 75/107/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to bottles used as measuring containers.

Further information. Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Standard Weights and Measures 2, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel. 01-211 3895 or 3524.

RULES OF COMPETITION. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L38, 12 February 1975, contains the text of two Commission Decisions relating to proceedings under Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome:

Decision 75/94/EEC: Goodyear Italiana SpA/Euram Italia SpA (reference DG IV/23.013) relating to an agreement for the distribution of plastic under the trade mark 'Vitafilm', a product for food packaging.

Decision 75/95/EEC: Steenkolen-Handelsvereeniging NV/Chevron Oil Europe Inc. (reference DG IV/26.872) concerning co-operation agreements relating to the distribution of petroleum products.

Further information. Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Fair Trading Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 5092.

EEC information for businessmen: new free booklet

'EEC – Your Questions Answered', a new 80 page booklet published by the EEC Information Unit, contains answers to businessmen's inquiries on a wide range of EEC subjects. These include trade with EFTA and other countries associated with the Community, customs procedures and documentation, tariffs, market information and non-tariff barriers to trade. Some of these questions and answers have already appeared in *European Community Commentary* and have been updated where necessary; others have not previously been published.

The booklet also contains background information about how the Community works as well as a list of countries with association or trade arrangements with the EEC, a glossary of more commonly used initials and abbreviations, public holidays in EEC and EFTA countries in 1975, a check list of draft and adopted directives on technical standards, lists of publications, useful addresses and contacts both in Europe and the UK.

Copies are available, free of charge, from the EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 4301 (6 lines).

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,387	9 223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1970	100	100	100	100	100	369	324	68	−23	685	−9	694
1971	101	103	100	94	103	−78	−126	52	−4	1,050	285	765
1972	104	109	103	85	116	−153	205	48	3	72	−677	749
1973	109	114	108	90	121	647	374	32	242	−1,185	−2,342	1,157
1974				99	111	254	335	43	−124	−3,687	−5,146	1,459
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	103	90	108	−81	−62	17	−16	84	−121	205
2nd qtr.	104	108	103	84	115	−67	−106	1	38	121	−64	185
3rd qtr.	104	110	102	82	116	−49	−42	6	−13	−114	−284	170
4th qtr.	106	111	105	83	123	25	7	24	−6	−19	−208	189
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	111	89	127	189	146	11	32	−205	−364	159
2nd qtr.	109	112	104	86	113	215	61	−9	163	−205	−407	202
3rd qtr.	110	114	109	91	120	96	68	6	22	−256	−586	330
4th qtr.	110	114	109	94	125	148	99	24	25	−518	−984	466
1974 1st qtr.	106	113	111	99	111	−165	−100	8	−73	−978	−1,293	315
2nd qtr.	109	112	103	100	107	191	138	42	11	−949	−1,322	373
3rd qtr.	111	114	103	99	116	245	299	−27	−28	−773	−1,154	381
4th qtr.		115		100	112	−16	−1	19	−34	−986	−1,376	390p
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+1.9	+1.8	−6.7	+0.2	+4.6							
on a year earlier	+0.5	+0.4	−3.6	+7.0	−6.9							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡					thousands		thousands	totals	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		16 Jan. 1962		1970	1970	31 July 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands									£ million	
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	8,796	8,512
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	9,134	9,811
1973	109.9	110.5	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.4	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304	11,455	13,796
1974	106.6	108.2	109.9	102.7	108.5†	16.0	240.2	151.9	138.5	573+	2.5+	298+	15,458	20,604
1973 1st qtr.	109.9	109.9	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.9	667	2.9	228	2,672	3,036
2nd qtr.	109.6	110.1	108.3	136	177.9	9.3	133.3	120.1•	113.7	605	2.6	289	2,775	3,183
3rd qtr.	110.7	111.4	110.6	143	180.2	9.2	150.8	124.2	118.5	562	2.5	334	2,970	3,556
4th qtr.	109.4	110.4	112.0	119	186.8	10.3	167.6	129.1	121.0	489	2.2	364	3,038	4,022
1974 1st qtr.	103.4	105.5	109.8	103	101.4†	12.9	212.5	138.4	125.0	543	2.4	285	3,448	4,741
2nd qtr.	107.8	109.3	107.3	104	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	132.2	552	2.4	309	3,877	5,200
3rd qtr.	109.0	110.6	111.0	109	110.2	17.0	213.0	156.1	143.9	600	2.7	306	4,140	5,295
4th qtr.	106.4	107.3	111.6 p	96	115.1	18.2	221.8 p	164.7 p	152.9	••	••	••	3,992	5,368
1973 Dec.	106.2	107.0	112.6	103	188.2	10.6	175.1	130.6	122.0	470	2.1	362	1,018	1,326
1974 Jan.	101.2	102.3	109.1	93	191.8	12.0	209.5	134.1	123.7	535	2.4	304	1,055	1,418
Feb.	103.1	106.6	110.1	109	101.7†	13.2	213.1	138.5	124.7	549	2.4	278	1,151	1,598
Mar.	105.7	107.6	110.0	106	102.6	13.5	215.0	142.2	126.5	545	2.4	274	1,242	1,725
Apr.	107.3	109.0	107.9	97	106.1	15.2	215.4	146.3	127.9	546	2.4	297	1,265	1,668
May	107.5	108.6	105.6	105	107.6	15.9	214.0	148.9	132.0	548	2.4	314	1,299	1,780
June	108.6	110.4	108.2	111	108.7	16.5	211.7	151.1	136.8	561	2.5	317	1,313	1,751
July	109.5	111.0	109.2	106	109.7	17.1	212.3	153.5	139.8	582	2.6	317	1,330	1,750
Aug.	109.4	111.4	111.4	102	109.8	16.9	213.7	156.1	145.5	606	2.7	298	1,375	1,752
Sept.	108.1	109.4	112.2	118	111.0	17.1	212.8	158.6	146.3	612	2.7	303	1,436	1,793
Oct.	107.9	108.4	111.4	102	113.2	17.1	220.1	162.2	148.3	607	2.7	297	1,336	1,807
Nov.	107.5	108.7	112.8	98	115.2	18.3	223.8	164.7	153.4	608	2.7	276	1,295	1,854
Dec.	103.9	104.7	110.8	87	116.9	19.1	222.5 p	167.2 p	157.1	••		••	1,361	1,707
1975 Jan.			112½ p	109	119.9	19.9	221.7 p	172.0 p	158.2	675e	3.0	••	1,546 p	1,807 p
Feb.										703	3.1	192.4		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	−2.4	−3.0	+0.5	−8.7	+5.4		+3.3	+5.7	+6.5				+1.5	+0.5
on a year earlier	−2.7	−2.8	−0.4	−8.7	+19.1		+21.3	+28.0	+27.8				+35.5	+32.5

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan. 1974 = 100.
•• Figures not available. + Average of 11 months.

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the fourth quarter of 1974

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
	ø fifty-three week period
p provisional	

Manufacturing industry

Capital expenditure by manufacturing industry in the fourth quarter of 1974 is provisionally estimated at £530 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, about the same as in the previous quarter.

This implies that expenditure has remained at about the same level throughout 1974 and in total was 10 per cent greater than in the year 1973. Expenditure on both new building work and plant and machinery has risen by about 10 per cent, with expenditure on vehicles increasing by 13 per cent.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Provisional estimates indicate that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) was about £465 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of 1974, slightly lower than in the previous quarter, and continuing the decline since the end of 1973. The volume of expenditure in 1974 appears to have fallen by some 6¼ per cent, compared with the previous year, and this reduction was mainly attributable to falls of 9 per cent in investment in vehicles and plant and machinery, while the expenditure on new building work was only 2 per cent lower.

Shipping

A further fluctuation is apparent in the series for the shipping industry in the fourth quarter of 1974, for which the provisional estimate of capital expenditure is £119 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted—an appreciable fall from the level in the previous quarter. Investment in 1974 appears to have been some 14 per cent lower than in 1973.

Note

Estimates for new building work valued at 1970 prices have been revised to take account of further information. This has also affected seasonal adjustments.

TABLE 1 Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors: Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,582	1,436	955	192	765	517	1,300
1961	2,934	1,706	1,075	153	906	490	1,538
1962	2,778	1,575	1,075	129	909	438	1,432
1963	2,633	1,381	1,146	106	812	466	1,355
1964	3,062	1,561	1,344	157	922	590	1,550
1965	3,223	1,726	1,369	126	972	565	1,684
1966	3,228	1,774	1,334	120	938	556	1,733
1967	3,315	1,738	1,407	170	940	603	1,772
1968	3,703 (3,615)*	1,851 (1,800)*	1,562 (1,555)*	290 (260)*	964	759 (729)*	1,980 (1,922)*
1969	3,862 (3,950)*	1,978 (2,029)*	1,652 (1,659)*	233 (263)*	1,046	724 (754)*	2,092 (2,150)*
1970	4,219	2,130	1,725	364	1,064	850	2,305
1971	4,139	1,997	1,778	365	1,108	825	2,206
1972	4,221	1,806	1,933	482	1,086	998	2,138
1973	4,453	1,924	2,038	491	1,070	1,079	2,305
1974	4,443	2,116	1,905	422	1,091	990	2,362
1969 1st quarter	896 (961)*	450 (485)*	399 (404)*	48 (73)*	254	169 (194)*	474 (514)*
2nd quarter	961 (977)*	496 (505)*	407 (409)*	57 (62)*	260	182 (187)*	519 (530)*
3rd quarter	1,005 (1,012)*	514 (521)*	426	65	274	186	545 (552)*
4th quarter	1,000	518	420	62	259	188	553
1970 1st quarter	1,013	516	420	78	258	199	556
2nd quarter	1,065	537	436	93	268	217	580
3rd quarter	1,058	537	431	90	265	211	582
4th quarter	1,084	541	438	103	274	223	588
1971 1st quarter	1,018	517	432	68	277	181	559
2nd quarter	1,042	502	440	100	274	218	550
3rd quarter	1,060	500	455	105	280	220	560
4th quarter	1,019	478	450	91	277	206	537
1972 1st quarter	1,043	478	461	104	275	222	544
2nd quarter	1,050	447	483	120	271	245	534
3rd quarter	1,043	439	487	117	266	251	527
4th quarter	1,085	442	502	141	273	280	533
1973 1st quarter	1,137	474	514	149	273	291	573
2nd quarter	1,049	460	497	92	262	230	556
3rd quarter	1,113	487	515	112	274	262	577
4th quarter	1,154	503	512	139	260	296	598
1974 1st quarter	1,108	527	498	83	278	230	601
2nd quarter	1,088	530	472	86	271	225	592
3rd quarter	1,133	529	470	135	271	275	588
4th quarter p	1,113	530	465	119	271	260	582

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 54 per cent of all UK capital formation in 1973. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on 31 December 1968, estimated at £51 million for manufacturing industry, £7 million for distributive and service industry, and £30 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

p Provisional.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

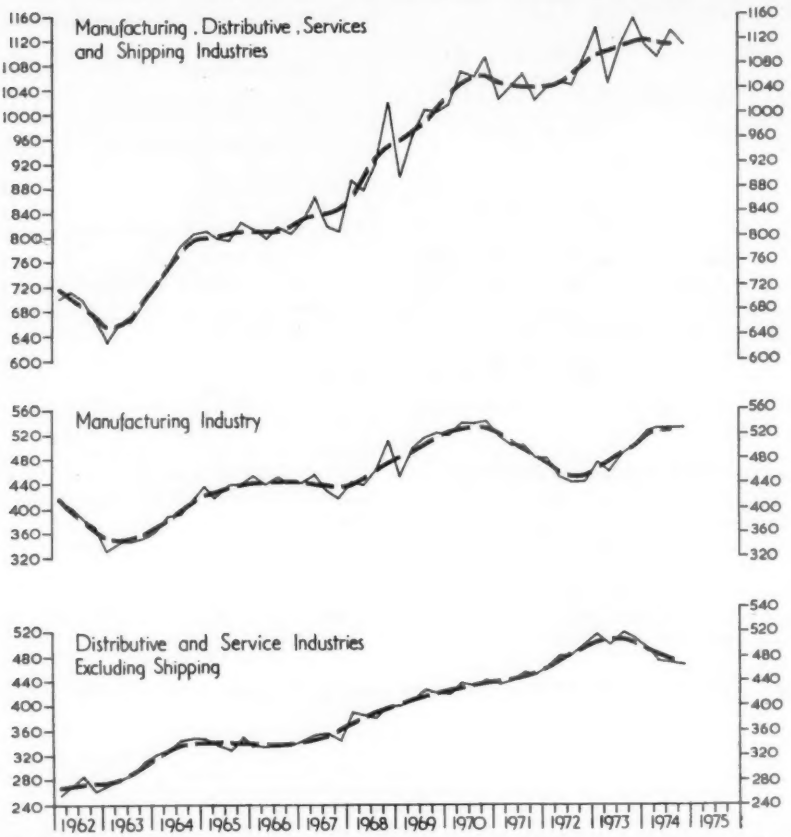


TABLE 2 Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group									Analysis of type of asset		
		Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,436.0	176.7	40.3	181.6	266.7	292.6	144.4	115.7	90.2	127.8	336.4	81.7	1,017.9
1961	1,705.9	185.5	43.0	221.5	359.1	321.8	193.9	141.6	100.3	139.2	416.2	76.2	1,213.5
1962	1,575.1	188.0	32.1	219.7	315.7	279.3	179.3	121.5	100.8	138.7	387.9	67.3	1,119.9
1963	1,381.2	189.6	41.6	172.7	186.3	277.9	168.2	111.3	100.2	133.4	299.9	81.2	1,000.1
1964	1,560.8	213.5	47.4	214.8	156.2	331.8	162.1	150.9	115.5	168.6	342.4	97.7	1,120.7
1965	1,726.0	215.1	47.5	274.0	150.6	354.8	181.0	173.3	127.0	202.7	384.0	102.2	1,239.8
1966	1,773.7	203.3	78.1	304.8	151.5	361.6	193.2	164.3	111.1	205.8	363.4	98.3	1,312.0
1967	1,737.7	236.5	123.7	256.1	155.4	353.2	194.6	133.0	109.0	176.2	319.6	99.5	1,318.6
1968	1,851.2 (1,800.2)*	247.1	127.7	256.0	145.8	392.2	172.2	176.7	112.2	221.3	335.9	109.2	1,406.1 (1,355.1)*
1969	1,977.5 (2,028.5)*	238.8	102.9	296.4	167.9	394.0	208.7	189.4	121.3	258.1	390.1	115.9	1,471.5 (1,522.5)*
1970	2,129.8	246.4	82.8	382.3	256.4	422.3	233.4	170.9	134.2	201.1	391.2	114.7	1,623.9
1971	1,996.6	248.6	118.5	333.9	295.6	379.4	149.4	144.4	111.2	215.6	358.5	114.3	1,523.8
1972	1,806.3	267.7	101.5	263.0	259.1	359.8	100.5	123.4	103.1	228.2	320.8	119.6	1,365.9
1973	1,924.4	287.0	68.1	216.9	223.2	468.2	124.4	169.4	110.5	256.7	326.0	129.0	1,469.4
1974	2,116.0										358.5	145.6	1,611.9
1969 1st quarter	449.6 (484.6)*	56.7	29.8	66.3	33.7	91.5	44.0	48.0	24.1	55.5	94.6	26.7	328.3 (363.3)*
2nd quarter	496.2 (505.2)*	62.1	25.5	74.2	40.5	95.8	53.8	47.8	31.6	64.9	97.0	30.7	368.5 (377.5)*
3rd quarter	513.9 (520.9)*	60.3	24.5	80.5	46.5	100.7	54.9	46.9	33.4	66.2	102.0	29.2	382.7 (389.7)*
4th quarter	517.8	59.7	23.1	75.4	47.2	106.0	56.0	46.7	32.2	71.5	96.5	29.3	392.0
1970 1st quarter	515.6	61.3	19.8	92.7	48.7	103.6	56.2	44.7	36.7	51.9	96.8	29.3	389.5
2nd quarter	536.5	65.8	21.1	94.3	59.3	107.1	59.8	44.9	33.7	50.5	99.6	29.2	407.7
3rd quarter	537.0	56.9	24.6	96.5	64.5	106.6	62.2	44.7	31.9	49.1	97.7	29.0	410.3
4th quarter	540.7	62.4	17.3	98.8	83.9	105.0	55.2	36.6	31.9	49.6	97.1	27.2	416.4
1971 1st quarter	517.3	62.1	26.6	88.9	72.5	103.8	40.9	41.6	29.0	51.9	93.5	27.8	396.0
2nd quarter	501.6	61.6	26.2	79.5	71.9	98.3	40.7	39.1	29.3	55.0	89.9	28.8	382.9
3rd quarter	499.9	63.1	32.0	84.3	77.3	91.9	36.6	32.5	27.0	55.2	86.9	28.5	384.5
4th quarter	477.8	61.8	33.7	81.2	73.9	85.4	31.2	31.2	25.9	53.5	88.2	29.2	360.4
1972 1st quarter	477.7	61.9	31.5	76.0	83.6	86.0	27.2	27.5	23.6	60.4	85.1	27.4	365.2
2nd quarter	447.4	65.2	26.8	69.8	64.8	84.9	23.7	30.5	25.7	56.0	80.3	28.5	338.6
3rd quarter	439.2	71.0	22.1	62.1	54.9	91.9	23.3	31.3	26.7	55.9	79.9	30.4	328.9
4th quarter	442.0	69.6	21.1	55.1	55.8	97.0	26.3	34.1	27.1	55.9	75.5	33.3	333.2
1973 1st quarter	474.3	75.1	20.9	56.5	58.9	107.2	29.3	38.5	28.5	59.4	78.0	32.8	363.5
2nd quarter	460.3	65.4	19.9	56.6	46.7	116.0	29.4	36.5	27.1	62.7	75.8	30.1	354.4
3rd quarter	486.5	69.5	15.2	51.8	58.3	119.7	32.1	46.4	27.5	66.0	83.6	32.2	370.7
4th quarter	503.3	77.0	12.1	52.0	59.3	125.3	33.6	48.0	27.4	68.6	88.6	33.9	380.8
1974 1st quarter	527.2	80.6	10.3	59.2	58.6	126.3	38.1	49.0	33.1	72.0	89.5	34.5	403.2
2nd quarter	529.7	78.5	9.6	61.4	69.8	127.5	36.1	45.4	34.4	67.0	89.4	35.9	404.4
3rd quarter	529.1	75.5	11.0	64.1	63.8	133.8	36.0	48.4	33.3	63.2	89.7	37.2	402.2
4th quarter p	530.0										89.9	38.0	402.1

TABLE 3 Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	955	127	211	617	428	245	282
1961	1,075	136	235	705	490	261	324
1962	1,075	129	226	720	519	244	312
1963	1,146	140	242	765	510	282	355
1964	1,344	164	273	907	578	337	429
1965	1,369	163	255	950	583	342	444
1966	1,334	147	231	957	571	342	421
1967	1,407	170	225	1,012	617	338	453
1968	1,562 (1,555)*	166	283	1,113 (1,106)*	625	368	570 (563)*
1969	1,652 (1,659)*	160	295	1,197 (1,204)*	652	385	615 (622)*
1970	1,725	176	299	1,250	667	385	673
1971	1,778	185	310	1,283	747	358	673
1972	1,933	202	371	1,360	762	419	752
1973	2,038	210	410	1,418	742	468	827
1974	1,905				729	427	749
1969 1st quarter	399 (404)*	39	72	288 (293)*	158	95	145 (150)*
2nd quarter	407 (409)*	39	72	296 (298)*	162	96	150 (152)*
3rd quarter	426	41	73	312	171	94	161
4th quarter	420	41	78	302	161	100	159
1970 1st quarter	420	43	76	301	160	94	166
2nd quarter	436	47	74	316	166	98	171
3rd quarter	431	46	75	310	166	96	169
4th quarter	438	40	74	324	175	96	167
1971 1st quarter	432	44	76	313	183	87	162
2nd quarter	440	46	80	314	184	93	164
3rd quarter	455	47	78	330	192	90	173
4th quarter	450	48	76	326	189	88	174
1972 1st quarter	461	49	84	328	189	98	174
2nd quarter	483	51	89	344	191	103	190
3rd quarter	487	48	95	344	186	107	194
4th quarter	502	54	103	345	197	112	194
1973 1st quarter	514	54	97	364	194	114	206
2nd quarter	497	52	104	341	187	109	201
3rd quarter	515	52	106	358	191	121	204
4th quarter	512	52	104	356	171	125	216
1974 1st quarter	498	49	92	357	188	113	197
2nd quarter	472	46	91	336	182	104	187
3rd quarter	470	50	85	334	180	105	185
4th quarter p	465				180	105	180

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TABLE 4 Fixed capital expenditure at current prices of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period		Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960		1,912	1,021	728	162
1961		2,213	1,248	833	132
1962		2,148	1,182	859	107
1963		2,094	1,068	942	84
1964		2,477	1,232	1,122	123
1965		2,692	1,423	1,169	100
1966		2,787	1,517	1,172	99
1967		2,862	1,485	1,237	140
1968		3,304	1,639	1,419	247
1969		3,599	1,822	1,560	217
1970		4,219	2,130	1,725	364
1971		4,493	2,191	1,918	384
1972		4,893	2,123	2,218	552
1973		5,753	2,510	2,618	625
1974		6,768	3,260	2,887	621
1969	1st quarter	792	382	372	38
	2nd quarter	871	438	381	53
	3rd quarter	917	473	386	57
	4th quarter	1,020	530	420	70
1970	1st quarter	938	465	403	71
	2nd quarter	1,034	511	428	95
	3rd quarter	1,043	546	419	77
	4th quarter	1,204	608	475	122
1971	1st quarter	1,038	524	450	65
	2nd quarter	1,093	520	465	108
	3rd quarter	1,132	561	477	94
	4th quarter	1,229	586	525	119
1972	1st quarter	1,150	533	512	105
	2nd quarter	1,179	494	545	140
	3rd quarter	1,173	523	539	111
	4th quarter	1,391	573	622	196
1973	1st quarter	1,387	585	637	165
	2nd quarter	1,295	549	625	121
	3rd quarter	1,401	645	641	115
	4th quarter	1,670	731	715	224
1974	1st quarter	1,528	729	693	106
	2nd quarter	1,560	738	689	133
	3rd quarter	1,707	844	702	161
	4th quarter p	1,974	949	804	221

NOTES TO TABLES

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

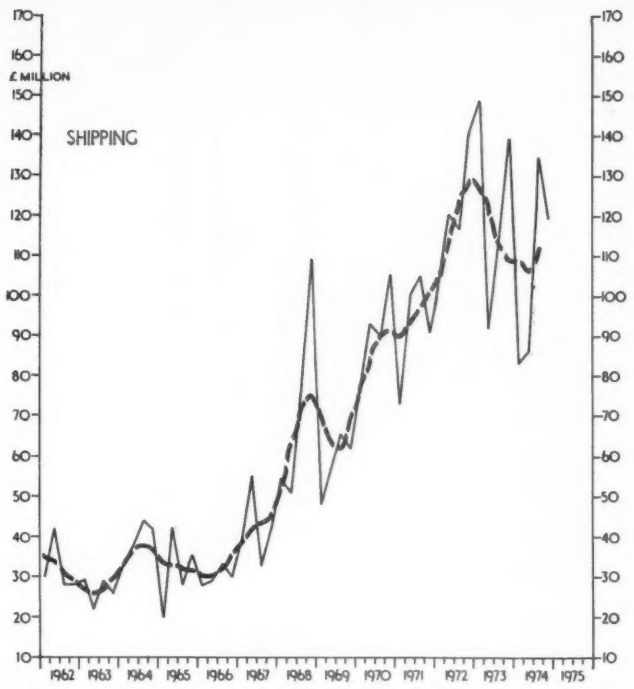
The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831 ,832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 706 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 707 – Air Transport and 708 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar Businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates, with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2, are shown to the nearest £m but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted



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Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the fourth quarter of 1974

Manufacturing industry

It is provisionally estimated that there was little change in the total stockholding position of manufacturing industry, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of 1974. There were, however, large movements in the stocks of individual assets with continued stockpiling of finished goods, of the order of £100 million at 1970 prices, and offsetting declines in stocks of materials and fuel and work in progress.

Despite the large fall in the first quarter there has been a substantial rise in stocks during 1974 as a whole. The total increase of about £335 million at 1970 prices was made up of large increases in stocks of materials and fuel and finished goods with little change in work in progress. This follows an even larger increase in manufacturers' stocks in 1973.

The stocks/output ratio rose during the year from 97.2 in the first quarter to 99.7 in the fourth. This is the highest it has been since the first quarter of 1972.

Distributive industries

Wholesalers' stocks are provisionally estimated to have risen by £19 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of 1974, and this would complete a rise of £43 million over the year. Both in the fourth quarter and the year, the increases were attributable to large additions to stocks held by dealers in industrial materials and machinery, partly offset by appreciable reductions in stocks for general wholesale distributors. Retailer's stocks fell by £34 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter, and by £124 million, over the year.

Value of physical increase in industry's stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

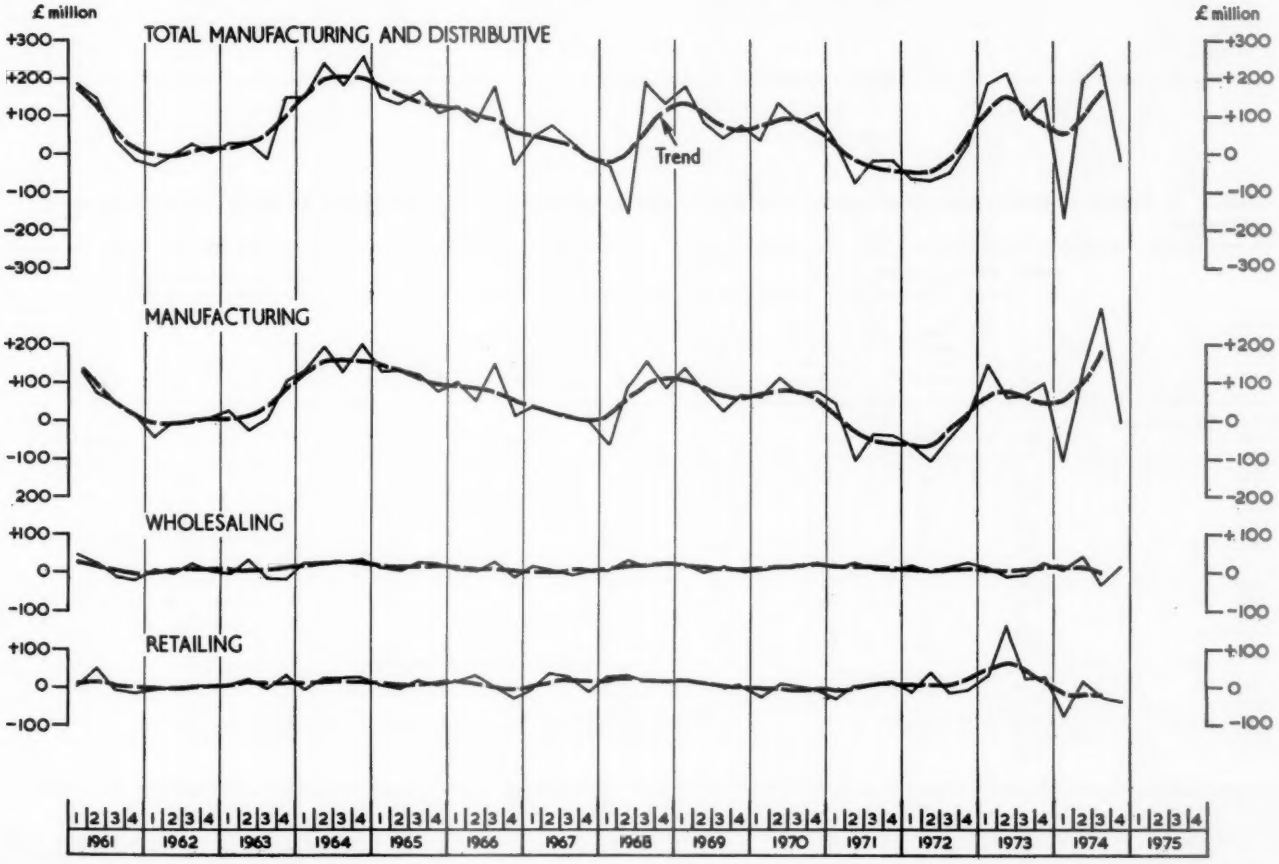

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TABLE 1 Value of physical increase of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1973	13,758	10,057	1,767	1,935
1960	777	654	75	48
1961	341	263	41	37
1962	−3	−40	31	6
1963	192	103	35	45
1964	834	653	118	63
1965	556	460	67	29
1966	358	315	28	16
1967	146	71	17	58
1968	442	269	85	88
1969	385	310	42	33
1970	369	324	68	−23
1971	−78	−126	52	−4
1972	−153	−205	48	3
1973	647	374	32	242
1974	254	335	43	−124
1969 1st quarter	178	138	22	18
2nd quarter	86	77	1	9
3rd quarter	44	27	19	−2
4th quarter	77	68	1	8
1970 1st quarter	39	63	5	−29
2nd quarter	136	110	18	7
3rd quarter	88	72	16	—
4th quarter	106	78	29	−1
1971 1st quarter	31	49	14	−32
2nd quarter	−75	−104	26	3
3rd quarter	−18	−35	9	8
4th quarter	−16	−37	3	17
1972 1st quarter	−61	−62	17	−16
2nd quarter	−67	−106	1	38
3rd quarter	−49	−42	6	−13
4th quarter	25	7	24	−6
1973 1st quarter	189	146	11	32
2nd quarter	215	61	−9	163
3rd quarter	96	68	6	22
4th quarter	148	99	24	25
1974 1st quarter	−165	−100	8	−73
2nd quarter	191	138	42	11
3rd quarter	245	299	−27	−28
4th quarter	−16	−1	19	−34

TABLE 2 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Analysis by industry group							Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1973	10,057	1,344	969	716	5,049	876	1,104	3,705	3,978	2,374
1960	654	66	46	110	311	37	82	309	134	211
1961	263	23	33	11	141	13	42	69	92	102
1962	−40	38	1	−39	−18	−21	—	−86	2	44
1963	103	12	−8	−8	88	4	16	−13	101	15
1964	653	20	56	46	406	76	50	232	319	103
1965	460	19	33	38	305	3	62	117	207	137
1966	315	1	36	−23	222	31	48	10	145	160
1967	71	34	7	−41	120	−38	−11	−17	140	−52
1968	269	10	72	37	67	34	49	102	108	59
1969	310	33	75	−15	73	76	69	87	26	197
1970	324	11	43	50	222	1	−2	113	122	88
1971	−126	4	17	2	−137	−14	2	−119	−96	88
1972	−205	22	5	−50	−153	−42	14	−38	−8	−159
1973	374	74	81	−52	240	8	23	270	235	−131
1974	335							148	14	174
1969 1st quarter	138	11	21	3	59	26	18	37	43	58
2nd quarter	77	−3	16	1	32	11	19	46	−15	45
3rd quarter	27	37	2	−13	−44	24	22	−9	2	34
4th quarter	68	−12	35	−6	26	15	11	13	−5	60
1970 1st quarter	63	5	21	−5	26	6	10	21	8	35
2nd quarter	110	6	3	17	86	4	−5	54	57	−1
3rd quarter	72	6	13	15	44	—	−5	32	17	22
4th quarter	78	−6	5	23	67	−9	−1	6	40	32
1971 1st quarter	49	4	−2	38	−2	3	7	−3	−11	63
2nd quarter	−104	−9	13	−30	−48	−28	−2	−44	−67	7
3rd quarter	−35	−11	3	−9	−22	5	−2	−39	—	4
4th quarter	−37	19	4	2	−65	5	−1	−33	−18	14
1972 1st quarter	62	4	19	−47	−9	−16	−14	−4	13	−71
2nd quarter	−106	14	−25	1	−104	−5	12	−61	5	−51
3rd quarter	−42	−2	14	−5	−32	−13	−5	−6	−5	−32
4th quarter	7	6	−4	—	−9	−8	21	32	−21	−5
1973 1st quarter	146	−4	23	−4	105	−13	38	78	107	−39
2nd quarter	61	9	25	−8	33	10	−8	63	34	−36
3rd quarter	68	33	29	−14	24	1	−4	44	73	−49
4th quarter	99	36	4	−27	79	10	−3	86	21	−8
1974 1st quarter	−100	−3	55	−49	−71	−7	−25	47	−16	−131
2nd quarter	138	17	22	8	4	39	48	44	15	79
3rd quarter	299	38	76	25	98	16	46	103	70	127
4th quarter	−1							−46	−54	99

TABLE 3 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by wholesalers at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted £ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1973	1,767	1,138	164	465
1960	75	43	6	27
1961	41	27	1	14
1962	31	5	5	21
1963	35	14	7	14
1964	118	62	17	39
1965	67	30	7	31
1966	28	21	—	7
1967	17	9	—	8
1968	85	57	4	25
1969	42	19	−2	26
1970	68	15	—	53
1971	52	41	−3	14
1972	48	41	11	−3
1973	32	88	4	−60
1974	43			
1969 1st quarter	22	14	−1	9
2nd quarter	1	−13	−1	14
3rd quarter	19	14	2	3
4th quarter	1	4	−2	−1
1970 1st quarter	5	−3	1	6
2nd quarter	18	10	−3	11
3rd quarter	16	−4	−2	21
4th quarter	29	11	4	14
1971 1st quarter	14	3	1	11
2nd quarter	26	20	1	5
3rd quarter	9	12	—	−3
4th quarter	3	6	−4	2
1972 1st quarter	17	2	1	14
2nd quarter	1	4	2	−5
3rd quarter	6	22	2	−18
4th quarter	24	13	7	5
1973 1st quarter	11	30	—	−19
2nd quarter	−9	6	6	−22
3rd quarter	6	29	2	−25
4th quarter	24	23	−4	5
1974 1st quarter	8	12	−2	−1
2nd quarter	42	19	2	21
3rd quarter	−27	−38	−6	17
4th quarter	19			

TABLE 4 Increase in the book value of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks £ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1973	18,411	13,544	2,518	2,349
1960	647	543	60	44
1961	375	274	40	61
1962	85	24	30	31
1963	294	200	44	50
1964	891	670	136	85
1965	694	571	73	50
1966	586	480	51	55
1967	282	180	47	55
1968	875	581	138	156
1969	988	766	104	118
1970	1,310	1,038	162	110
1971	788	489	160	139
1972	907	566	217	124
1973	3,092	2,294	472	326
1974	5,753	4,673	707	373
1969 1st quarter	302	220	16	66
2nd quarter	255	203	18	34
3rd quarter	183	124	65	−6
4th quarter	248	220	4	24
1970 1st quarter	325	288	16	20
2nd quarter	354	293	26	36
3rd quarter	268	174	78	16
4th quarter	364	284	43	38
1971 1st quarter	265	215	29	21
2nd quarter	301	185	60	56
3rd quarter	117	33	70	14
4th quarter	105	57	—	48
1972 1st quarter	78	47	5	27
2nd quarter	188	100	25	63
3rd quarter	239	135	106	−1
4th quarter	402	285	82	35
1973 1st quarter	521	411	41	69
2nd quarter	604	488	58	58
3rd quarter	864	580	209	75
4th quarter	1,103	815	164	124
1974 1st quarter	1,665	1,417	197	50
2nd quarter	1,760	1,387	206	167
3rd quarter	1,376	1,142	170	64
4th quarter	952	726	134	92

Book Values exclude VAT. Purchase Tax payable on retailers' stock prior to the second quarter of 1973.

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX

Distributive Trades Order XXIII:

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

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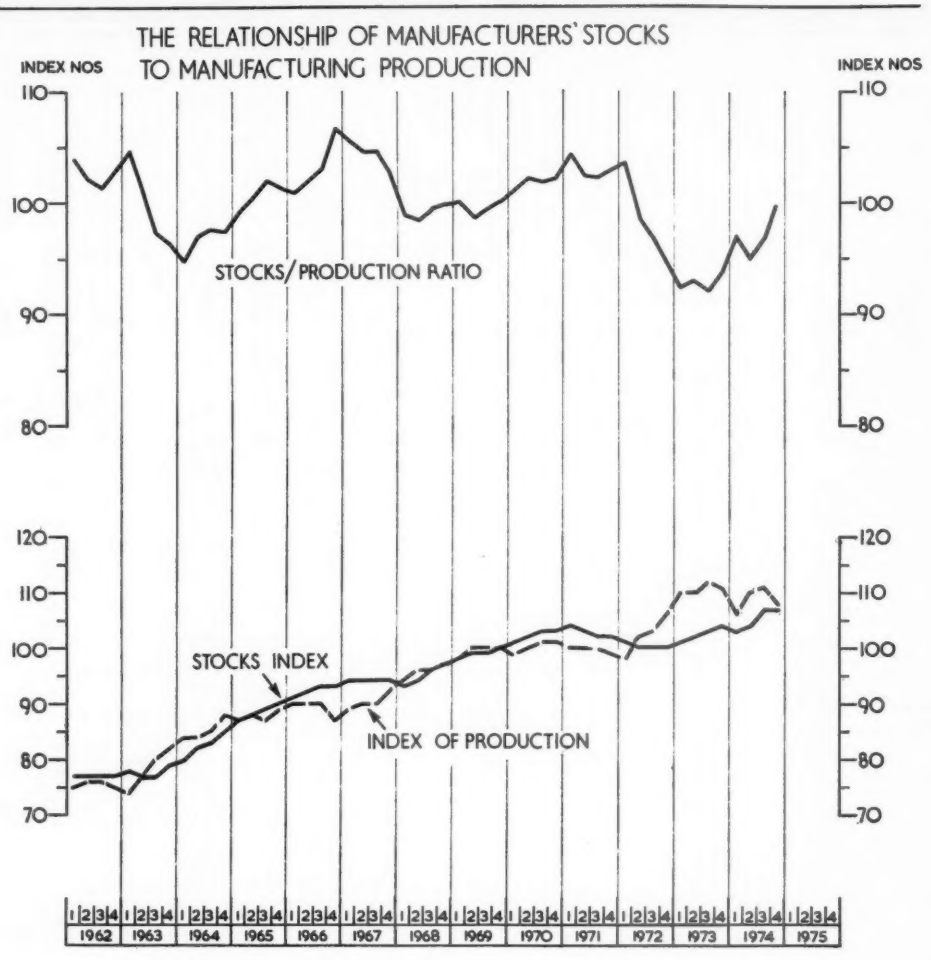
TABLE 5 The relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production

Index numbers – 4th quarter 1969 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1970 prices	Production (with 1970 net output weight)	Ratio of stocks to production
1962 Q 1	77	75	103.9
2	77	76	102.2
3	77	76	101.4
4	77	75	102.9
1963 Q 1	78	74	104.7
2	77	77	100.6
3	77	80	97.3
4	79	82	96.3
1964 Q 1	80	84	94.8
2	82	84	97.1
3	83	85	97.7
4	85	88	97.4
1965 Q 1	87	87	99.2
2	88	88	100.4
3	89	87	102.0
4	90	89	101.3
1966 Q 1	91	90	100.9
2	92	90	101.9
3	93	90	103.1
4	93	87	106.7
1967 Q 1	94	89	105.4
2	94	90	104.6
3	94	90	104.5
4	94	92	102.6
1968 Q 1	93	94	98.8
2	94	96	98.4
3	96	96	99.5
4	97	97	99.8
1969 Q 1	98	98	100.0
2	99	100	98.7
3	99	100	99.5
4	100	100	100.0
1970 Q 1	101	99	101.2
2	102	100	102 2
3	103	101	101.9
4	103	101	102.2
1971 Q 1	104	100	104.3
2	103	100	102.4
3	102	100	102.3
4	102	99	102.9
1972 Q 1	101	98	103.6
2	100	102	98.5
3	100	103	96.9
4	100	106	94.3
1973 Q 1	101	110	92.3
2	102	110	92.8
3	103	112	92.1
4	104	111	93.8
1974 Q 1	103	106	97.2
2	104	110	95.1
3	107	111	96.8
4	107	108	99.7



(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1970 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1969 for the purpose of this table.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

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Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office (ext. 2700) whose address and telephone number appear above.

Overseas travel and tourism 1973 to 1974

The number of visits by overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in 1973 was 7.7 million, an increase of nearly 8 per cent over 1972; the total expenditure on these visits (excluding international fare payments) of £682 million showed an increase of just under 25 per cent over 1972. Information up to September 1974 indicates that the number of visits in 1974 may be slightly higher than in 1973, and that expenditure will be up by some 20 per cent.

The number of visits abroad by United Kingdom residents in 1973 increased by 9 per cent to 11.5 million, and the expenditure abroad increased by 29 per cent to £682 million. Over 83 per cent of this expenditure was outside the sterling area, a slightly higher percentage than in 1972. On the evidence of information up to September it seems likely that there will have been a sharp fall in the number of visits abroad in 1974 with only a small rise in expenditure.

In 1973 the positive balance of the previous five years disappeared, but for the first three-quarters of 1974, there was a surplus estimated at £58 million.

The estimates and tables in this article are based on the International Passenger Survey of passengers entering and leaving the United Kingdom; a description of the Survey is given at the end of this article. Results are also published quarterly in the Business Monitor series in 'Overseas Travel and Tourism' (M6).

OVERSEAS VISITORS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1973

Visits and expenditure (Tables 1 and 2)

The increase in earnings in 1973 was made up of a 16 per cent increase in average expenditure per visit (despite a small reduction in the average length of stay) combined with an 8 per cent increase in numbers. The increase in average expenditure was largely, if not entirely, due to price increases. With the exception of North America, from where visitors were down by 5 per cent, the non-sterling areas all showed considerable increases in numbers of visits compared with 1972.

The number of visits from Western Europe rose by 15 per cent and from other non-sterling area countries by 16 per cent. Figures of visits from the sterling area also showed an increase, the Irish Republic reversing its previous downward trend with a rise of 12 per cent, whilst other sterling area countries rose by 5 per cent.

Western European visitors were responsible for 35 per cent of the £682 million spent in the United Kingdom in 1973, North America for 30 per cent, sterling area countries 24 per cent and other non-sterling areas 11 per cent. This expenditure includes the cost of accommodation, meals, fares within this country and souvenirs, gifts, etc. It does not include expenditure on large items, such as cars, which are not taken out by the visitors as personal baggage when they leave the country (these items are included in the United Kingdom trade statistics). Also excluded are fares paid abroad by overseas visitors to British air and sea carriers and their expenditure on board; these are estimated to have amounted to £192 million in 1973, compared with £170 million in 1972.

Business Monitor M6 Overseas Travel and Tourism is a quarterly series with an annual supplement. Copies may be obtained by annual subscription (52p) from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Length of stay and average expenditure per visit (Table 3)

The average length of stay of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom continued its downward trend. It has fallen from 19.8 days in 1964 to 14.6 days in 1972 and 14.3 days in 1973. A slight rise in average length of stay by North American visitors, continuing a trend started in 1970, was offset by a corresponding fall for that by visitors from Western Europe. The length of stay of those from non-sterling countries remained the same as in 1972, and the figure for those from sterling countries declined by 5 per cent. On average overseas sterling area visitors, however, still remained over twice as long as those from non-sterling area countries. The average length of stay for holiday, business and for visiting friends and relatives were all slightly higher than in 1972, while for 'miscellaneous reasons' the length of stay declined.

The average expenditure per day per visitor in 1973 increased by about 17 per cent. This represents a small increase in spending in real terms and applied to tourists from all areas except North America. The slight reduction in length of stay reduced the increase in average expenditure per visit to 16 per cent over that of 1972. For holiday visits and visits to friends and relatives, which account for two-thirds of all visits, average expenditure per visit increased in real terms.

Purpose of visit (Table 4)

Forty-eight per cent of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in 1973 came for a holiday, 20 per cent came on business, 19 per cent stayed with friends and relatives and 2 per cent came to study. The

TABLE 2 Overseas visitors to the United Kingdom: number of visits and expenditure by country of permanent residence

Country of permanent residence	Number of visits (thousands)		Expenditure (£ million)	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
All countries	7,167	7,724	546.4	681.5
Non-sterling area countries				
North America:				
United States of America	1,695	1,576	146.5	157.8
Canada	468	483	42.0	47.6
Total	2,163	2,059	188.5	205.3
Western Europe:				
France	717	866	31.1	42.3
Federal Republic of Germany	773	835	36.8	49.5
Italy	236	302	19.8	26.7
Belgium and Luxembourg	277	359	9.5	20.0
Netherlands	388	438	14.6	19.3
Austria	45	52	2.9	3.8
Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland	329	325	23.1	25.7
Switzerland	202	203	13.9	17.9
Spain	127	154	12.1	17.5
Other Western European countries	109	144	11.9	17.0
Total	3,205	3,678	175.8	239.7
Other non-sterling area countries	452	527	50.7	72.6
Sterling area countries				
Irish Republic	651	728	29.6	36.0
Australia, New Zealand	231	243	40.1	48.7
South Africa	114	147	15.4	23.2
Other sterling area countries	351	341	46.3	55.8
Total	1,347	1,459	131.4	163.8

TABLE 1 Number of visits, earnings and expenditure, 1967 to 1973

	Visits				Earnings		Expenditure		Balance
	To the UK by overseas visitors		Overseas by UK residents						
	Thousands	Percentage increase on previous year	Thousands	Percentage increase on previous year	£ million	Percentage increase on previous year	£ million	Percentage increase on previous year	£ million
1967	4,289	8.1	7,202	4.1	236	7.4	274	−7.9	−38
1968	4,828	12.6	7,269	0.9	282	19.9	271	−1.2	11
1969	5,821	20.6	8,083	11.2	359	27.2	324	19.8	35
1970	6,692	15.0	8,482	4.9	432	20.3	382	17.8	50
1971 r	6,973	4.2	9,426	11.1	486	12.5	439	14.9	50
1972 r	7,167	2.8	10,553	12.0	546	12.3	527	19.9	23
1973	7,724	7.8	11,522	9.2	682	24.9	682	29.4	—

TABLE 3 Overseas visitors: average length of stay in the United Kingdom and average expenditure per day and per visit by area of permanent residence and by purpose of visit, 1967-1973

			Analysis by area of permanent residence				Analysis by purpose of visit			
		Total*	North America	Western Europe	Other non-sterling	Overseas sterling†	Holiday	Business	Visiting friends and relatives	Miscel-laneous
Average length of stay (days)	1967	17.1	13.8	15.8	23.6	44.0	14.2	8.0	27.3‡	
	1968	16.3	14.0	14.7	20.5	42.8	13.7	7.6	19.0	30.3
	1969	15.5	12.5	14.2	19.7	37.6	12.8	7.1	18.4	28.7
	1970	15.0	12.2	13.3	19.0	34.6	11.9	7.1	18.6	27.1
	1971	14.7	12.5	12.5	16.8	34.9	12.0	7.2	18.5	30.0
	1972	14.6	12.7	11.9	17.5	34.8	11.9	7.0	18.5	29.6
	1973	14.3	12.9	11.7	17.5	33.1	12.1	7.7	19.1	25.0
Average expenditure per day (£)	1967	3.1	5.1	2.4	3.4	2.6	3.7	7.3	1.8‡	
	1968	3.4	5.3	2.8	4.6	2.6	4.3	8.3	2.3	1.9
	1969	3.9	6.1	3.0	4.7	3.1	4.8	9.5	2.5	2.2
	1970	4.2	6.2	3.4	5.1	3.5	5.1	10.6	2.9	2.5
	1971	4.7	6.5	3.9	6.9	3.8	5.5	11.2	3.2	2.5
	1972	5.2	6.8	4.5	6.4	4.2	6.1	12.6	3.4	3.0
	1973	6.1	7.7	5.5	7.9	5.3	7.0	12.7	3.8	3.9
Average expenditure per visit (£)	1967	52.5	70.8	37.5	79.9	112.8	53.2	58.3	47.9‡	
	1968	56.3	74.1	40.8	95.2	111.3	58.7	63.1	42.8	56.4
	1969	60.1	75.9	43.1	92.0	115.5	61.3	67.2	46.2	63.6
	1970	63.3	75.5	45.7	97.2	122.1	60.7	75.7	53.1	67.8
	1971	69.1	81.7	48.4	115.9	131.1	66.1	80.5	60.0	75.7
	1972	75.7	86.6	54.2	111.8	146.1	72.2	87.9	62.8	88.6
	1973	87.1	99.2	64.5	137.4	174.7	85.2	98.0	72.7	98.3

† Excluding the Irish Republic. * Including the Irish Republic. ‡ Visiting friends and relatives and miscellaneous are not separately available for 1967.

remaining 11 per cent came for miscellaneous reasons which include attendance at sporting events, for health, religious or other purposes, together with visits for more than one purpose where none predominated. The proportions in the different categories are virtually the same as in 1972. The total expenditure of £682 million by overseas visitors included £322 million on holidays, £149 million on business visits and £107 million on visits to friends and relatives (47 per cent, 22 per cent and 16 per cent respectively, again virtually the same as in 1972).

TABLE 4 Number of visits of overseas visitors analysed by area of permanent residence and purpose of visit 1973

Thousands

Area of permanent residence	Total	Holiday	Of which inclusive tours	Business	Visiting friends and relatives	Miscel-laneous
North America	2,059	1,175	402	254	386	245
Western Europe	3,678	1,665	418	888	573	553
Other non-sterling areas	527	262	72	113	77	75
Irish Republic	728	246	..	155	265	62
Other overseas sterling areas	731	369	39	104	161	98
All areas	7,724	3,717	..	1,514	1,461	1,032

Inclusive tours

About 27 per cent of holiday visitors, the same proportion as in 1972, excluding visitors from the Irish Republic, came to the United Kingdom on an inclusive tour in 1973. (This contrasts sharply with the 67 per cent of United Kingdom holiday makers who went abroad on inclusive tours in 1973.) The proportions from North America and Western Europe were 34 per cent and 25 per cent respectively (32 per cent and 26 per cent in 1972).

Method of travel

About 64 per cent of overseas visitors left the United Kingdom by air in 1973, a return to the 1971 percentage, compared with 67 per cent in 1972. Travel by sea increased to 34 per cent (31 per cent in 1972 and 33 per cent in 1971). Traffic across the Irish Border accounted for the remaining 2 per cent. The proportions of North American residents in 1973 leaving by air and sea were 82 per cent and 18 per cent respectively; from Western Europe 52 per cent and 48 per cent. The fall in the proportion of visitors travelling by air results partly from the decrease in the numbers from North America and partly from a larger than average increase in the numbers travelling by sea from Western Europe.

Seasonal pattern

The proportion of visitors in each quarter is virtually the same as in 1972 (ie 15 per cent in the first quarter followed by 25 per cent, 40 per cent, and 20 per cent). Thus the recent trend of an increase in the proportion of visitors coming in off peak months appears to have halted for 1973. (Quarterly information is given in the Business Monitor M6).

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Regions visited (Table 5)

A special question in the 1973 International Passenger Survey investigated the regions of Great Britain visited and the number of nights spend in each region. The replies show that London accounted for an estimated 47 per cent of all visitor-nights spent there, the rest of England had 43 per cent, and Scotland and Wales 8 per cent and 2 per cent respectively. The South East was the most popular region outside London, probably due to its proximity both to London and to the Continent, accounting for 12 per cent of nights, followed by the West Country with 7 per cent and Thames and Chilterns (which includes Windsor) with 5 per cent.

Approximately a third of the nights spent in Scotland were in Edinburgh and the Lothians, and a third in the West (which includes Glasgow).

TABLE 5 Proportion of nights stayed in Great Britain by overseas visitors by region and purpose

Region visited		Holiday %	Other purposes %	Total all purposes %
Great Britain	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
England				
Greater London		53.3	42.0	47.2
South East		10.5	14.0	12.4
West Country		6.7	7.3	7.0
Thames and Chilterns		3.3	5.6	4.6
North West		3.3	5.2	4.3
East Anglia		2.9	4.3	3.7
West Midlands		2.7	3.5	3.1
Yorkshire		2.2	3.7	3.0
South Midlands		1.7	2.5	2.1
Rest of England including region not specified		2.3	2.1	2.2
Total England		88.9	90.2	89.6
Scotland				
West		1.9	3.0	2.5
Edinburgh and the Lothians		3.0	1.8	2.4
East Central		1.4	1.1	1.2
Highlands and Islands		1.2	0.6	0.8
North East		0.4	0.6	0.5
Rest of Scotland including region not specified		0.4	0.3	0.4
Total Scotland		8.3	7.4	7.8
Wales				
South Wales		1.2	1.0	1.1
North Wales		0.5	0.7	0.6
Mid Wales		0.3	0.1	0.2
Region not specified		0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Wales		2.1	1.9	2.0
Neither country nor region specified		0.7	0.5	0.6

1 The question was asked of any visitors who was known to have stayed at least one night but less than three months in Great Britain.

2 The table shows the proportions of nights spent in each region for contacts who gave a useable answer. The estimated response rate was 90 per cent for holiday purposes, and 80 per cent for other tourist purposes.

3 The following categories of traffic were not surveyed and not allowed for:

a Hovercraft for the first 3 months.

b Short sea routes to the Scandinavian countries.

Estimates for these categories have been included in the other tables in this article but are not included in Table 5. They are included in results of the International Passenger Survey published regularly in Business Monitor M6.

4 Visits for other tourist purposes include those on business, visiting friends and relatives and for other miscellaneous purposes. Miscellaneous purposes here include those giving no answer to the purpose of visit question who are normally allocated in proportion to the known purposes in other tables.

5 The International Passenger Survey, whose sampling schemes were used in this analysis, does not include traffic on the routes to and from the Irish Republic.

VISITS ABROAD BY UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS 1973

Visits and expenditure (Table 1)

The increase in average expenditure (30 per cent) by United Kingdom visitors abroad in 1973 compared with 1972 was markedly higher than the increase in their numbers (9 per cent). The average length of stay remained unchanged; the average increase in expenditure per visit was 19 per cent and can be attributed largely to higher prices abroad. Although problems associated with the price and supply of oil caused a small decline in overseas travel in the last quarter of 1973, the general trend of an increasing proportion of off-season travel appeared to be continued.

The £682 million spent abroad by United Kingdom residents included over £7 million for rail transport abroad on journeys to and from foreign destinations. It did not include fares paid in the United Kingdom by United Kingdom residents to foreign air and sea carriers, which are estimated to have been £164 million in 1973 (the 1972 figure has been revised to £138 million).

Countries visited (Table 6)

Spain remained the major tourist destination with over 2¾ million visitors from the United Kingdom in 1973, 6 per cent more than in 1972, but a much smaller increase than the 22 per cent from 1971 to 1972. The second most popular country was France with over 1¾ million followed by the Irish Republic with over 1¼ million. The countries showing the largest percentage increase over 1972 were Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus with a 60 per cent rise (a reversal of the downward trend of the last three years), Japan with a 50 per cent rise, Yugoslavia with 35 per cent and the Netherlands with 30 per cent. The only major holiday countries to show a reduction in United Kingdom visitors were Italy, down 3 per cent, and Switzerland, down 2 per cent.

TABLE 6 Visits abroad by United Kingdom residents: number of visits and expenditure abroad by main country visited

Main country visited	Number of visits (thousands) 1972	Number of visits (thousands) 1973	Expenditure (£ million) 1972	Expenditure (£ million) 1973
All countries	10,553‡	11,522‡	526.5	682.4
Non-sterling area countries				
North America:				
United States of America	220	263	22.2	29.5
Canada	122	146	9.5	12.8
Total	341	409	31.8	42.3
Western Europe:				
France	1,489	1,577	58.1	73.2
Federal Republic of Germany	599	624	24.1	30.9
Italy	877	854	51.3	56.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	350	372	11.4	14.3
Netherlands	357	465	11.1	16.3
Austria	435	447	22.5	28.8
Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland	262	291	16.0	21.0
Switzerland	373	367	22.2	25.4
Spain	2,618	2,775	117.7	162.5
Other Western European countries†	686	879	40.3	60.8
Total	8,044	8,651	374.7	489.9
Other non-sterling area countries	377	429	29.2	38.7
Sterling area countries				
Irish Republic	1,157	1,311	46.9	58.3
Australia, New Zealand	42	44	9.1	7.9
South Africa	36	43	4.4	5.5
Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus	133	213	9.5	16.4
Other sterling area countries	214	217	20.9	23.4
Total	1,582	1,828	90.8	111.5

† Including Portugal, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Greece.

‡ Including cruise holidays not allocated to area (208,000 in 1972 and 205,000 in 1973).

Length of stay and average expenditure per visit (Table 7)

The average length of stay for visits abroad in 1973 was 13.9 days, the same as in 1972. This seems to have been due to a balance of differing factors. The length of stay in Western Europe, which accounted for 75 per cent of total visits, was slightly longer, whereas for all other areas it was shorter. The picture is further complicated by considering purpose of visit, as holidays and visits to friends and relatives showed increased length of stay, whereas visits on business and for other reasons were shorter than in 1972. The average expenditure per visit in 1973 rose by 19 per cent above that of 1972. All areas and purposes showed a rise in expenditure per visit except 'Overseas sterling' areas where a slight reduction occurred due to the reduction in the average length of stay. The average expenditure per day however increased in all areas for all purposes largely as a result of increased prices, particularly for accommodation. It increased most in Western Europe and least in 'Overseas sterling' areas, and more for holiday visits than for visiting friends and relatives.

Purpose of visit (Table 8)

In 1973 68 per cent of United Kingdom residents going abroad were going on holiday, 14 per cent went on business, 14 per cent visited friends and relatives and the remaining 4 per cent went for other reasons including study. This represents a drop of 2 per cent in the proportion going abroad for holiday purposes, a rise of over 1 per cent in the proportion on business and slight increases for other purposes.

TABLE 7 United Kingdom residents: average length of stay outside the United Kingdom and average expenditure per day and per visit by area visited and by purpose of visit, 1967 to 1973

			Analysis by area visited				Analysis by purpose of visit			
		Total*	North America	Western Europe	Other non-sterling	Overseas sterling†	Holidays	Business	Visiting friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
Average length of stay (days)	1967	14.6	37.8	13.1	27.1	43.9	13.5	9.8	23.6‡	
	1968	14.9	36.8	13.4	24.7	41.4	14.0	9.8	20.6	27.6
	1969	14.9	33.9	13.3	26.3	38.3	13.9	9.3	20.6	27.1
	1970	14.8	34.3	13.1	24.6	42.2	13.8	9.1	22.0	27.1
	1971	14.2	31.8	12.3	22.8	42.5	13.3	9.4	21.3	23.7
	1972	13.9	31.1	11.9	19.6	42.4	12.8	9.4	20.5	24.8
	1973	13.9	29.2	12.0	19.4	37.9	12.9	8.7	21.2	23.1
Average expenditure per day (£)	1967	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.5	4.9	1.3‡	
	1968	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.4	4.8	1.2	1.2
	1969	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.7	5.3	1.3	1.4
	1970	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.1	3.1	6.0	1.5	1.6
	1971	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.2	3.3	6.3	1.7	1.8
	1972	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.8	2.4	3.8	6.9	1.9	2.0
	1973	4.2	3.5	4.6	4.4	2.7	4.6	7.9	2.0	2.2
Average expenditure per visit (£)	1967	35.2	78.3	32.7	71.9	86.2	33.7	48.4	30.3‡	
	1968	34.3	70.0	32.3	57.1	71.9	33.5	47.5	24.8	33.0
	1969	37.8	73.2	34.8	67.9	87.4	37.7	48.9	26.9	38.6
	1970	43.1	88.5	40.8	80.5	87.4	42.6	54.3	34.0	42.5
	1971 r	45.3	92.2	42.1	78.0	95.3	44.2	59.0	35.8	43.1
	1972	49.0	93.1	45.3	73.6	102.0	48.2	64.4	38.1	49.3
	1973	58.3	103.1	55.4	86.3	101.7	59.8	68.6	43.4	49.9

† Excluding the Irish Republic. * Including the Irish Republic. ‡ Visiting friends and relatives, and miscellaneous are not separately available for 1967.

TABLE 8 Number of visits of United Kingdom residents analysed by area visited and purpose of visit 1973

Thousands

Area visited	Total	Holiday	Of which inclusive tours	Business	Visiting friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
North America	409	118	15	88	185	18
Western Europe	8,651	6,416	4,312	1,195	652	388
Other non-sterling areas	429	268	214	88	54	18
Irish Republic	1,311	525	..	209	521	55
Other overseas sterling areas	517	284	122	70	143	20
All areas*	11,522	7,817	..	1,651	1,555	500

* Including cruise holidays not allocated to area (205,000 in 1973).

Inclusive tours

In 1973 the percentage of holiday makers going abroad from this country on inclusive tours increased to 67 per cent (excluding visits to the Irish Republic) from 66 per cent in 1972 and 63 per cent in 1971. The vast majority of these went to Western Europe (89 per cent) just over 4 per cent went on cruises, which are not allocated to any area. Eighty-seven per cent of all holiday makers on inclusive holidays travelled by air.

Method of travel

In 1973 67 per cent of United Kingdom residents travelling abroad travelled by air, the same percentage as in 1972, 30 per cent by sea, which includes 2 per cent going on cruises. Travel across the Irish Border accounted for the remaining 3 per cent of the total.

Seasonal pattern

It has been mentioned that problems related to the oil situation caused a slight reduction in overseas travel by United Kingdom residents in the last quarter of 1973. This tend seems to have continued into at least the first half of 1974. Apart from this the general trend of increasing out of season travel appeared to have continued. The first quarter showed a 17 per cent increase over the first quarter of 1972, whereas the second and third quarter showed rises of 11 per cent and 6 per cent respectively – (more detail on quarterly statistics is given in the Business Monitor M6).

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

The International Passenger Survey

The system of interviewing passengers was fully described in the *Board of Trade Journal* for 23 August 1963. The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (acting on behalf of the Department of Industry as well as meeting its own requirements) interviews a stratified and random sample of passengers entering and leaving this country on all the principal air and sea routes (other than those to the Irish Republic) to obtain information about international migration, tourism, and the contribution of travel expenditure to the balance of payments. The interviews are voluntary and anonymous; some 300,000 successful interviews were made during 1973, on the routes surveyed.

About 80 per cent of the passengers entering and leaving the United Kingdom, other than those on routes to and from the Irish Republic, travel on routes which were covered by the survey and at times when passengers were interviewed. Estimates are made for non-surveyed times and routes, the numbers travelling on which are known. Information about the numbers and expenditure of passengers travelling between the Irish Republic and the United Kingdom is obtained from the Central Statistics Office of the Irish Republic.

Estimates are included also for expenditure by visitors to the United Kingdom in transit, and for overseas expenditure by British passengers on cruises or on excursion vessels making day trips to the Continent.

Sampling scheme

During 1973 on the long air routes, nearly 4 per cent of the incoming and outgoing passengers at Heathrow Airport were interviewed; on the short air routes 1 per cent of outgoing and $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of incoming passengers were interviewed.

At smaller airports the percentage sampled generally varied between $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 2 per cent in the winter months (1st and 4th quarters) and between $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent and 1 per cent in the summer months according to the airport concerned, but at Prestwick 7 per cent of outgoing and 4 per cent of incoming passengers were interviewed for most of the year. The sample weights are adjusted for known traffic densities, and appropriate allowance made for traffic not covered.

When the short sea routes are sampled about $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of summer and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of winter traffic is interviewed. In a two-stage sample, cross-Channel boats are sampled in proportion to the weight of traffic they are expected to handle, and a predetermined number of passengers is interviewed on each selected boat. One-third per cent of the summer and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the winter traffic on the Hovercraft flights were interviewed covering the last three quarters of the year.

On the long sea routes every liner or other ship having more than 200 passengers arriving or more than 100 passengers departing is covered. One ship in every two of other ships carrying more than 12 passengers on these routes is also covered. In total nearly 7 per cent of outgoing and 4 per cent of incoming passengers are sampled on the long sea routes. A larger proportion of passengers leaving the country on the long routes is sampled in order to provide information which would otherwise not be available about sex, age, marital status and occupation of emigrants from this country.

Migration

The International Passenger Survey data on migrants are analysed by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys since they provide

a major source of information enabling that Department to make the estimate of gross and net migration into and out of England and Wales, and also (on behalf of the three Registrars General) the estimates of the United Kingdom required at intercensal dates. Tables summarising the survey's migration data are published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys:

1 Registrar-General's 'Quarterly Return'.
2 Provisional annual tables covering the United Kingdom are given in 'Quarterly Return' for the first quarter and final tables in the 'Registrar-General's Statistical Review, Part II'.
3 Annual tables (ending mid-year) covering England and Wales in the 'Quarterly Return' for the third quarter.

The survey's migration data, supplemented by further material from the Home Office and Department of Health and Social Security, form the basis of estimates of migration to and from the United Kingdom and to and from England and Wales. There are published in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* and in the *Statistical Review*, Parts II and III.

Estimates of fares

The International Passenger Survey yields estimates of the fares earned by British airlines and sea carriers from visitors to the United Kingdom, and fares paid by United Kingdom residents to overseas carriers. The estimates of air fares are based on information given by passengers about the flight number, the airport of origin or destination, the class of travel, and the types of fare paid. One sea routes, the passenger is asked directly the fares paid, because of the considerable variations within each class of travel, but estimates are made on similar lines as for air travel when the passenger does not know the actual fare paid.

Coverage

Earnings and expenditure figures exclude payments for air and sea travel to and from the United Kingdom though they include small amounts in respect of international rail fares. Earnings do not include the personal export of cars purchased by visitors to this country estimated to amount to about £14 million a year, which are included in the *Overseas Trade Statistics*; also excluded are overseas visitor's purchases on British carriers or at the duty free shops at British airports, estimated at about £6 million a year. Earnings include estimates of the expenditure of overseas visitors in transit or on day trips to this country. Similarly expenditure estimates include the expenditure of United Kingdom residents going abroad on day trips or cruises. A consequence of the inclusion of these estimates is that the earnings and expenditure figures do not exactly correspond to the figure for numbers of visits, which exclude visitors in transit and – so far as possible – those on day trips.

Migrants and persons travelling overseas to take up employment together with military personnel, merchant seamen and airline personnel travelling on duty, are excluded.

Definitions

The numbers are numbers of visits, not numbers of visitors.

The count of visits relates to those ending during each period, ie to British residents returning to this country, and to overseas residents leaving it.

'Overseas visitors' means a person who, being permanently resident in a country outside the United Kingdom, visits the United Kingdom for a period of less than 12 months. Included are United Kingdom citizens resident overseas for 12 months or more coming home on leave.

Visits abroad similarly are visits for a period of less than 12 months by people permanently resident in the United Kingdom (who may be of foreign or Commonwealth nationality).

Visits for miscellaneous purposes include visits for the purpose of study, to attend sporting events, for health, religious or other purposes, together with visits for more than one purpose where none predominates (eg visits both on business and on holiday).

In the calculation of the average expenditures per visit and per day the following adjustments have been made:

a Number of visits, stay and expenditure of
  i visitors in transit of less than one day
  ii United Kingdom residents on cruise holidays
  iii Day trippers across the Irish border and on special excursion boats
  have been excluded.
b The estimates for rail fares have been excluded from earnings and expenditure.

Average length of stay covers:

a Overseas visitors – stay within the United Kingdom.
b Residents of United Kingdom – time spent, including journey outside the United Kingdom.

An inclusive tour is a holiday for which the tourist is unable to distinguish (within the total cost of the visit) the pre-paid fare to and from destination and cost of accommodation.

Areas

The geographical divisions are:

i Overseas sterling area: The Colonial Territories of the United Kingdom (Colonies, Protectorates, Trust Territories, etc. but excluding Rhodesia) the independent Commonwealth countries other than Canada; the British Protected States in the Persian Gulf (Bahrain, Qatar and the Trucial States), Iceland, Irish Republic, Jordan, Kuwait, the Republic of South Africa, Southern Yemen, and until mid-1972 Libya.
ii Western Europe: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Greenland), Federal German Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including Azores and Madeira), Spain (including Canary Islands, Balearic Islands and Spanish ports in North Africa), Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the Vatican City and Yugoslavia.
iii North America: USA and dependencies: Canada.
iv Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama (including Canal Zone), Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.
v Other non-sterling countries: All other countries, including Libya from mid-1972.

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Deliveries of man-made fibres in the fourth quarter

Total deliveries of man-made fibres in the fourth quarter of 1974 were 43 per cent less than in the fourth quarter of 1973. Deliveries of continuous filament yarns to the home trade were 27 per cent less than in the fourth quarter of 1973, while deliveries of staple fibre were 41 per cent less.

In the year 1974 total deliveries of man-made fibres were 19 per cent less than in 1973.

Deliveries of staple fibre (*a*)

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Home: Total	Cotton spinning	Wool spinning	Flax spinning	Other systems and sundries	Exports (*b*)
1968	282.4	173.1	52.3	58.2	26.3	36.3	109.3
1969	299.3	169.2	51.1	51.5	28.0	38.6	130.1
1970	329.4	191.4	57.6	57.1	31.5	45.2	138.1
1971	338.7	185.9	59.6	50.1	29.3	46.9	152.9

	Total	Home: Total	Cotton spinning	Wool spinning	Other systems and sundries	Exports (*b*)
1972	363.9	186.4	49.5	33.4	103.5	177.5
1973	434.8	235.4	62.8	56.0	116.7	199.4
1974	346.1	190.4	51.4	51.1	87.9	155.7
1973 1st qtr.	106.6	56.7	14.9	12.0	29.8	50.0
2nd qtr.	108.1	62.2	16.5	14.9	30.9	45.9
3rd qtr.	103.9	53.4	14.3	12.7	26.5	50.5
4th qtr.	116.2	63.1	17.1	16.4	29.6	53.1
1974 1st qtr.	103.8	48.3	12.6	13.0	22.6	55.5
2nd qtr.	103.2	59.7	16.5	14.9	28.3	43.5
3rd qtr.	83.4	45.1	11.5	12.1	21.5	38.3
4th qtr.	55.8	37.3	10.9	11.0	15.4	18.4

(*a*) The classification of end uses was revised in January 1972, and the figures for deliveries to individual industries from the first quarter 1972 are not comparable with those for earlier years.

(*b*) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

Quarterly analysis of man-made fibres production

Production by weight of synthetic fibres in the fourth quarter of 1974 was 28 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1973 while production of viscose and acetate fibres was 39 per cent less. Within the total for synthetic fibres, production of continuous filament yarns decreased by 18 per cent and staple fibre decreased by 38 per cent. Under the heading 'viscose and acetate', production of continuous filament yarn decreased by 24 per cent compared with the 4th quarter 1973, and staple fibre decreased by 44 per cent.

In the year 1974 production by weight of synthetic fibres was 13 per cent less than in 1973 while production of viscose and acetate fibres was 16 per cent less.

Analysis of man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tons

	Total: Synthetic	Total: Viscose +acetate	Continuous filament: Synthetic	Continuous filament: Viscose +acetate	Staple fibre: Synthetic	Staple fibre: Viscose +acetate
1968	268.4	270.8	144.3	97.5	124.1	173.3
1969	291.4	262.5	155.9	96.6	135.5	166.0
1970	336.9	262.5	166.6	90.9	170.3	171.6
1971	357.3	255.7	191.2	85.2	166.1	170.6
1972	373.9	252.6	196.4	67.6	177.5	185.0
1973	453.9	277.0	233.0	72.6	220.9	204.4
1974	396.1	231.5	200.3	70.7	195.8	160.8
1972 1st quarter	88.1	57.7	44.9	14.7	43.2	43.0
2nd quarter	95.5	66.4	48.0	17.8	47.5	48.6
3rd quarter	88.5	61.4	46.2	16.9	42.3	44.5
4th quarter	102.0	67.2	57.3	18.2	44.7	49.0
1973 1st quarter	111.8	71.7	59.7	18.4	52.1	53.3
2nd quarter	116.2	70.0	60.6	18.8	55.6	51.2
3rd quarter	107.9	63.5	54.1	16.5	53.8	47.0
4th quarter	118.0	71.9	58.5	19.0	59.5	52.9
1974 1st quarter	105.3	68.7	52.4	17.6	52.9	51.1
2nd quarter	104.6	70.5	51.3	20.4	53.4	50.1
3rd quarter	101.5	48.4	48.9	18.2	52.5	30.2
4th quarter	84.7	43.9	47.8	14.5	36.9	29.4

The heading 'Viscose + acetate' includes triacetate.

Deliveries of continuous filament yarns (*a*)

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Home: Total	Broad weaving	Carpets and rugs	Weft knitting	Warp knitting	Industrial purposes (tyres etc.)	Other purposes	Exports as yarn (*b*)
1968	238.4	188.9	35.3	4.7	54.9	32.0	52.2	9.8	49.4
1969	242.7	193.6	33.7	5.5	51.9	35.3	58.8	8.4	49.1
1970	254.8	198.1	28.2	7.1	63.7	38.0	53.3	7.8	56.7
1971	261.4	198.7	25.3	8.7	69.9	41.4	43.5	9.9	62.7

	Total	Home: Total	Broad weaving	Carpets and rugs	Warp knitting	Industrial purposes (tyres, etc.)	Other purposes	Textured or texturing for all purposes other than carpets or industrial	Exports as yarn (*b*)
1972	270.1	198.7	25.1	13.4	40.4	40.8	10.0	59.0	71.4
1973	313.6	227.5	25.8	19.4	46.6	45.4	13.0	77.4	86.1
1974	259.4	188.6	22.3	14.1	35.8	35.1	11.9	69.3	70.8
1973 1st quarter	82.4	59.0	6.8	4.5	12.3	11.7	3.0	20.7	23.4
2nd quarter	81.8	60.2	6.5	5.3	12.2	12.6	3.4	20.2	21.7
3rd quarter	71.1	50.2	5.7	4.4	10.5	9.9	2.9	16.8	20.8
4th quarter	78.3	58.1	6.9	5.3	11.6	11.1	3.6	19.6	20.2
1974 1st quarter	72.7	50.9	4.8	4.0	10.8	9.0	3.1	19.2	21.7
2nd quarter	71.9	51.8	6.2	4.4	9.9	9.6	3.2	18.5	20.1
3rd quarter	59.4	43.6	5.7	3.2	8.4	7.4	3.0	15.9	15.8
4th quarter	55.4	42.3	5.6	2.5	6.7	9.1	2.6	15.7	13.1

(*a*) The classification of end uses was revised in January 1968 and the figures for deliveries to individual industries 1968 to 1971 might not be fully comparable with those for earlier years. From January 1972 a further reclassification was introduced: deliveries of textured yarns and yarns for texturing, which were previously included in the figures for individual industries, are shown separately from the first quarter 1972.

(*b*) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

Production of man-made fibres in December 1974

In the three months ended December 1974 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 18 per cent less than in the three months ended in September 1974.

Total production by weight of man-made fibres in 1974 was 14 per cent lower than in 1973; output of continuous filament decreased by 11 per cent and staple fibre decreased by 16 per cent.

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1973, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1974 are incorporated.

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Man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1968	**531.9**	**241.8**	**297.4**
1969	**553.9**	**252.5**	**301.5**
1970	**599.4**	**257.6**	**341.9**
1971	**613.1**	**276.4**	**336.7**
1972	**626.5**	**264.0**	**362.5**
1973	**730.8**	**305.6**	**425.3**
1974	627.6	271.0	356.6
1973 1st quarter	**183.5**	**78.1**	**105.4**
2nd quarter	**186.1**	**79.4**	**106.7**
3rd quarter	**171.4**	**70.6**	**100.8**
4th quarter	**189.9**	**77.5**	**112.4**
1974 1st quarter	174.0	69.9	104.1
2nd quarter	175.1	71.7	103.4
3rd quarter	149.9	67.1	82.7
4th quarter	128.6	62.3	66.3
1973 July	**59.5**	**24.1**	**35.4**
August	**55.0**	**22.0**	**33.0**
September	**56.8**	**24.5**	**32.3**
October	**67.1**	**27.3**	**39.7**
November	**63.0**	**25.9**	**37.1**
December	**59.8**	**24.3**	**35.5**
1974 January	57.1	21.7	35.4
February	54.9	22.4	32.5
March	62.1	25.9	36.2
April	63.9	25.6	38.3
May	55.9	24.9	31.0
June	55.3	21.1	34.2
July	55.6	22.8	32.8
August	48.5	21.3	27.2
September	45.9	23.1	22.8
October	50.7	25.2	25.5
November	43.1	20.7	22.4
December	34.7	16.4	18.3

Index of the volume of production

1970 = 100

1968	**87**
1969	**92**
1970	**100**
1971	**106**
1972	**107**
1973	**127**
1974	111

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1973 1st quarter	**129**	**127**
2nd quarter	**131**	**128**
3rd quarter	**118**	**125**
4th quarter	**130**	**129**
1974 1st quarter	120	117
2nd quarter	119	116
3rd quarter	109	117
4th quarter	96	95
1973 July	**120**	**126**
August	**112**	**127**
September	**124**	**125**
October	**137**	**135**
November	**134**	**129**
December	**120**	**124**
1974 January	112	110
February	122	120
March	125	121
April	131	129
May	116	112
June	110	107
July	113	119
August	106	120
September	109	110
October	116	114
November	99	95
December	74	76

Sales in the carpet industry in December 1974

The daily rate of manufacturers' sales by value in December at current prices was provisionally estimated to have been 12 per cent more than in December 1973; assuming 20 working days in December 1974 and 19 working days in December 1973. In the three months ended December 1974, the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 11 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 12 months ago, assuming 64 working days in both periods. The index numbers, which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of the working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors. The Wholesale Price Index of carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

1970 = 100

	Index of manufacturers' sales at current prices	Wholesale price index
1969	93	96.6
1970	100	100.0
1971	115	104.9
1972	135	111.7
1973	166	130.2
1974	179	153.1*
1973 Quarter ended December	183	135.1
1974 Quarter ended March	165	141.5
Quarter ended June	186	150.6
Quarter ended September	164	158.7
Quarter ended December	202	161.5*
1973 September	177	132.8
October	180	133.1
November	194	135.8
December	172	136.5
1974 September	184	160.2
October	196	160.9
November	218	160.9*
December	192	162.6*

* Provisional.

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Footwear industry: orders, deliveries and stocks

In the three months ended November 1974 deliveries were estimated to be 3 per cent lower, on a seasonally adjusted pairage basis, than in the three months ended August 1974. Net new orders were 17 per cent higher than in the previous three months, while at the end of November orders on hand were 15 per cent up on the August 1974 level. The index of production in the three months ended November 1974 was 9 per cent lower than in the three months ended August 1974.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumer expenditure, prices and employment is published in the Business Monitor Production Series under the reference PQ 450.

The table below is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiry which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the fourth quarter 1970 and the first quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters, however, the amendment back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

The index of production is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (Minimum List Heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). The movements shown by the index numbers will frequently differ from those shown by the absolute figures of pairage and value which relate to complete footwear only sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Index of production: Orders on hand, net new orders, deliveries and stocks of complete footwear

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of production 1970 = 100	Orders on hand (end period)			Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period(
		Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs
1966		33.6			..			16.4			
1967		37.8			16.5			16.1			
1968	113	41.6			17.3			17.0			
1969	108	34.6			15.9			16.5			
1970	100	38.9			16.6			16.2			
1971	108	32.5		55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972	104	29.5		59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
1973	108	46.2		85.2	17.1		30.5	15.7		28.4	16.5
	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1973 1st quarter	105	36.2	34.9	62.4	18.1	15.4	29.6	15.9	15.5	28.7	18.7
2nd quarter	108	45.8	41.8	86.5	18.0	18.1	34.0	14.9	15.8	25.9	20.6
3rd quarter	110	40.6	50.7	73.9	13.7	18.2	25.0	15.5	15.2	29.2	16.3
4th quarter	111	46.2	51.2	85.2	18.4	16.5	33.6	16.5	16.3	29.8	16.5
1974 1st quarter	101	52.2	51.8	89.0	15.9	14.0	30.7	13.9	13.8	29.4	13.6
2nd quarter	112	51.9	47.7	95.1	14.3	14.0	32.1	14.4	15.3	30.0	19.4
3rd quarter p	113	42.3	51.2	74.2	12.5	16.4	27.1	15.7	15.2	34.1	16.4
1973 April	110	41.0	36.6	75.2	19.5	17.2	38.8	14.8	15.4	25.9	
May	106	45.4	37.7	86.7	20.1	17.3	38.6	15.6	16.2	27.0	
June	107	45.8	41.8	86.5	14.5	19.7	24.6	14.1	15.7	24.9	
July	110	42.7	44.1	76.6	11.9	17.7	17.4	15.0	15.5	27.3	
August	113	41.3	46.8	75.2	14.0	18.2	27.9	15.4	15.5	29.3	
September	109	40.6	50.7	73.9	15.4	18.6	29.7	16.1	14.7	31.0	
October	109	45.6	54.7	81.3	24.4	19.8	42.7	19.4	15.8	35.4	
November	114	49.1	55.3	92.5	21.5	17.3	43.2	17.9	16.7	32.0	
December	109	46.2	51.2	85.2	9.2	12.3	14.7	12.1	16.4	22.0	
1974 January	98	46.5	50.6	86.4	12.8	12.0	27.1	12.5	12.6	25.9	
February	98	50.8	53.4	88.0	17.4	16.1	29.3	13.1	13.3	27.6	
March	108	52.2	51.8	89.0	17.6	13.8	35.7	16.1	15.4	34.7	
April	114	55.2	51.8	92.4	18.4	15.4	35.0	15.5	15.4	31.6	
May	106	55.9	49.9	101.3	15.3	13.2	38.9	14.6	15.1	30.1	
June	116	51.9	47.7	95.1	9.3	13.3	22.3	13.2	15.5	28.5	
July p	119	48.5	49.9	82.6	12.5	17.9	22.4	15.9	15.7	34.9	
August p	113	43.7	48.1	75.4	10.2	13.9	24.4	14.9	15.7	31.6	
September p	105	42.3	51.2	74.2	14.9	17.4	34.6	16.3	14.3	35.8	
October p	101	41.7	50.7	78.6	17.5	14.3	42.7	18.2	14.9	38.3	
November p	110	49.8	55.5	89.9	24.8	21.2	45.5	16.7	16.3	34.2	

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Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries

In the three months ended November 1974, deliveries by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 1 per cent lower than in the preceding three months. Net new orders were 7 per cent higher and orders-on-hand at the end of November were 6 per cent below the end August level.

(These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.)

Made-up clothing

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1969 = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100	
1968	107		100		97	
1969	100		97		97	
1970	103		102		100	
1971	119		108		104	
1972	125		110		109	
1973	155		123		117	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1973 1st quarter	144	148	126	129	116	113
2nd quarter	175	157	136	129	116	119
3rd quarter	150	158	102	118	115	117
4th quarter	155	155	129	117	120	118
1974 1st quarter	163	170	111	115	107	106
2nd quarter	172	157	123	115	114	116
3rd quarter p	138	148	97	111	116	119
1973 January	137	133	116	129	100	111
February	137	139	125	133	124	118
March	144	148	137	125	123	109
April	155	159	138	136	120	121
May	169	150	141	118	112	117
June	175	157	129	133	117	119
July	161	157	90	117	111	117
August	157	161	97	122	103	116
September	150	158	118	113	130	118
October	159	159	165	129	137	120
November	164	154	141	115	128	120
December	155	155	81	108	95	115
1974 January	166	165	96	111	92	106
February	169	174	122	130	108	103
March	163	170	116	105	122	108
April	172	180	134	130	115	115
May	184	166	135	112	108	113
June	172	157	100	103	117	120
July p	158	157	86	112	113	118
August p	145	151	87	109	106	120
September p	138	148	117	112	130	118
October p	138	140	145	114	136	119
November p	148	142	150	122	126	118

New companies incorporated in Northern Ireland during January

During January 42 private companies with a total nominal capital of £696,900 were incorporated in Northern Ireland.

In the same month in 1974, 57 private companies with a total nominal capital of £584,250 were incorporated.

New companies registered

Below are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during January 1975 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	2,370	—	2,370
Over £100 but under £1,000	71	—	71
£1,000 but under £10,000	835	—	835
£10,000 but under £50,000	305	—	305
£50,000 but under £100,000	34	—	34
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	28	—	28
£1,000,000 and over	5	—	5
Total number	3,648	—	3,648
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of nominal capital	18,631	—	18,631

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1974 and 1975

	1974		1975	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	4,758	27,824	3,648	18,631
February	2,870	81,582		
March	3,393	21,763		
April	3,679	50,557		
May	3,878	36,111		
June	3,329	29,037		
July	3,730	32,961		
August	3,274	37,822		
September	3,214	36,037		
October	3,481	25,421		
November	3,115	36,422		
December	3,039	21,298		
Total	41,760	436,835		

Domestic furniture deliveries in December 1974

Monthly figures of domestic furniture deliveries for the period November 1973 to December 1974 are as follows:

	Deliveries £m. current values	Index of deliveries (1970 = 100) unadjusted	Index of deliveries (1970 = 100) seasonally adjusted
1973 November	41.9	179	154
December	29.0	129	137
1974 January	31.8 r	124	130 r
February	30.7 r	135 r	130
March	35.7	147	144
April	34.7	135	143
May	35.2	131	136
June	34.0	144	142
July	31.4	113	141
August	30.8	115	138
September	40.5	155	135
October	44.3	154	133
November	43.5 r	163 r	141 r
December	37.7 p	133 p	141 p

r = revised.
p = provisional estimate.

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Energy trends: new figures show drop in energy consumption in 1974

Changes in the pattern of energy consumption last year are indicated in figures published in *Energy Trends*, the Department of Energy's monthly statistical bulletin.

Energy use in 1974 dropped by 4½ per cent from the 1973 level. Natural gas and nuclear electricity were the only primary fuels to show us increases during the period – 20 per cent in each case.

Inland energy consumption during 1974, measured on a primary fuel input basis, was 16 million tons of coal equivalent lower than that in the previous year. Consumption of oil fell by around 7 per cent and coal by 12 per cent.

Total energy consumption in December was greatly influenced by the weather. For the first time ever, recorded average temperatures were higher than in October. Consumption for the month was 1.6 per cent below December 1973 when consumption was depressed by restrictions on energy use.

Low coal demand in January

Energy Trends says that total inland consumption of coal in January 1975 was 9.3 million tons. Even after making allowance for the mild weather, demand was at a very low level.

Total distributed stocks at end of January remained unchanged from December while those at power stations rose slightly to almost 13.5 million tons. Power station stocks would normally be expected to decline at this time of year.

Nuclear power contribution increases in 1974

There was a 3½ per cent drop in electricity supplied during 1974 compared with 1973. The contribution made by nuclear power stations increased from 9 per cent in 1973 to 12 per cnet in 1974. Total fuel used for generation, in coal equivalent terms, was 4 million tons less than in 1973.

When allowance is made for the exceptionally mild weather and for the effects of restrictions on electricity use, there appears to have been a continued small increase in consumption during December.

Petroleum deliveries 6½ per cent lower in 1974

Refinery output was almost 3 per cent lower in 1974 than in 1973 with all products in the range affected. Although total inland deliveries of products declined by 6½ per cent during the year, those used for heating purposes – fuel oils, gas oil and burning oil – declined more sharply than the principal road transport fuels.

Aviation turbine fuel suffered the largest reduction of deliveries of major products in the transport fuels sector.

The single product to register higher deliveries during the year was paraffin wax, deliveries of which were higher than any since at least 1950.

Notes

The figures for November 1973 to March 1974, are progressively affected by the coal miners' overtime ban, their subsequent national strike, and by restrictions on fuel use. Cumulative totals and comparisons are also affected by these factors.

Overall energy consumption during the ten years 1963-73 grew at an average rate of a little over 2 per cent a year, on a primary fuel input basis.

Energy Trends is prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Department of Energy. Copies are available free from: Information Division, Department of Energy, Room 1260, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ.

Earnings of manual workers in October

Average weekly earnings of male manual workers in October 1974 were £48.63. This is one of the results of the Department of Employment's annual inquiry into the earnings of manual workers. Fuller details from this inquiry are published in the *Department of Employment Gazette, February issue* (HMSO price 70p).

The average earnings of manual workers in the industries covered had increased by 18.8 per cent on a year earlier. Their average hours worked were 45.1, and average hourly earnings 107.8p. Average earnings of women manual workers were £27.01, hours worked 37.4 and hourly earnings 72.2p.

Details of average earnings and hours are given for industry under minimum list headings (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) for men and women. Average hourly earnings of men and women are also analysed by region.

Registration of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday 28 February 1975.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Spiral Staircase	BR/E 37959/1/3/80	89	24 February	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Raven Film Productions Ltd.
Review No. 6 (28th Year)	BR/E 37965/1/3/80	10	26 February	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Ain't Misbehavin'	BR/NQ 37968	85	26 February	Focus Film Distributors Ltd.	Aiok Pictures Ltd.
All Together Now Lads	BR/E 37971/1/3/80	27	27 February	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Charles Barker Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2386	BR/E 37816/1/3/80	8	28 February	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Sensuous Doll	EC 37960/1/3/80	56	25 February	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Tanagra Productions, Impex Films and ROC, Paris
Invitation To Bed	EC 37961/1/3/80	64	25 February	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Filmel, Cosefa Productions, SNETC and ROC, Paris
A Le Fantome De La Liberte B The Phantom Of Liberte	EC 37962/1/3/80	104	25 February	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Greenwich Film Production, Paris and Euro International Film, Rome
The Valley Obscured By Clouds	EC 37966/1/3/80	100	26 February	Lagoon Associates Productions Ltd.	Films du Losange and Societe Nouvelle de Cinematographie, Paris
			FOREIGN		
Six Bears and a Clown	F 37963	61	26 February	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Ceskoslovensky Filmexport, Czechoslovakia
The Lone Wolf	F 37964	53	26 February	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Jugoslavija Film, Yugoslavia
Foxy Brown	F 37967	83	26 February	Focus Film Distributors Ltd.	American International Pictures, California
Mama's Dirty Girls	F 37969	80	27 February	Antony Balch Films Ltd.	Premiere Releasing Organization, California
Truck Stop Women	F 37970	90	27 February	Antony Balch Films Ltd.	L-T Films, California

Amendment to the Register

The playing time of the film 'The Sugarland Express' (F 37534), registered on 19 June 1974, has been amended to 90 minutes.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	28 Feb. 1975
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	20 Feb. 1975
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	24 Oct. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	20 Feb. 1975
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	30 Jan. 1975
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	16 Jan. 1975
Census of production	19 Dec. 1974 (see also 16 Jan. 1975)
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	6 Feb. 1975
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	20 Feb. 1975
Liquidity	12 Dec. 1974
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Construction work overseas (A)	17 Oct. 1974
EEC economic indicators	25 Feb. 1975
Energy trends (M)	This week
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	20 Feb. 1975
Film industry	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	13 Feb. 1975
cinema admissions and takings (M)	6 Feb. 1975
overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
registrations of films (A)	6 Feb. 1975
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	5 Sept. 1974
household consumption (Q)	16 Jan. 1975
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	13 Feb. 1975
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Hire-purchase business (M)	6 Feb. 1975
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	20 Feb. 1975
N. Ireland index (M)	30 Jan. 1975
Wales index (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	30 Jan. 1975
investment and earnings overseas (A)	13 June 1974
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	13 Feb. 1975
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	This week
production (M)	This week
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	This week
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	25 Feb. 1975
estimated figures (M)	13 Feb. 1975
motor trade turnover (Q)	20 Feb. 1975
Office development permits (Q)	31 Oct. 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	27 June 1974
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	20 Feb. 1975
value: analysis of trends (Q)	23 Jan. 1975
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Paper and board production (M)	30 Jan. 1975
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Regional selective assistance (M)	20 Feb. 1975
Retail prices index (M)	20 Feb. 1975
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	6 Feb. 1975
provisional figures (M)	20 Feb. 1975
sales, N. Ireland (M)	20 Feb. 1975
stocks (M)	13 Feb. 1975
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	27 June 1974
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	23 Jan. 1975
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	20 Feb. 1975
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	This week
retail (M)	13 Feb. 1975
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	21 Nov. 1974
carpet sales (M)	This week
cotton industry production (M)	25 Feb. 1975
hosiery production (M)	30 Jan. 1975
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	20 Feb. 1975
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	25 Feb. 1975
wool exports (Q)	25 Feb. 1975
wool output (M)	25 Feb. 1975
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	13 Feb. 1975
international passenger survey (A)	9 Jan. 1975
overseas travel and tourism (A)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	20 Feb. 1975

Departmental organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	2 Jan. 1975
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	20 Feb. 1975
ECGD local offices	20 Feb. 1975
Guide to Departments	This week
Official Receivers' offices	20 Feb. 1975
Programme of trade promotions	16 Jan. 1975
Release dates of economic statistics	28 Feb. 1975

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the list of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901. Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY.

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Notice of Public Inquiry under Section 8(3) of the Copyright Act 1956

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Regulation 4 of the Copyright Royalty (Records of Musical Works) (Inquiries Procedure) Regulation 1974, that the Secretary of State intends to hold a public inquiry under Section 8(3) of the Copyright Act 1956 as to whether either or both the ordinary rate of royalty, or the minimum amount thereof, payable in accordance with the provisions of Section 8(1)(d) and (2) of that Act have ceased to be equitable, in relation to records of musical works, and that he has appointed Mr. Hugh E. Francis, QC, to conduct such inquiry.

Any person or body (not having received notice of the inquiry direct from the Secretary of State) wishing to be heard at the inquiry must, within 28 days after the date of publication of this notice, apply to the appointed person for leave to be heard. The application must be accompanied by a statement of the nature of the evidence which the applicant proposes to adduce and a list of the documents, if any, which he proposes to produce or refer to at the inquiry.

Applications for such leave and all communications concerning the inquiry should be sent to the Secretary, Mr. A. Holt, Room 105, 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AY.

Copies of the above-mentioned Regulations (SI 1974 No. 2190) may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 12p net.

Dated this 6th day of March 1975.

I. J. G. Davis
Assistant Comptroller
Industrial Property and Copyright Department
Department of Trade. (14)

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